P & O

WHISKY IS

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Drink no Inferior BLEND.

OF ALL DEALERS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,016—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1900.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S

COPENHAGEN

CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 3 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
* ORIENTAL	5234	J. F. Jephson	18th Aug.
"M." VALETTA	5023	F. N. Tillard	25th "
* BENGAL	4656	S. Barcham	1st Sept.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	8th "
* ORIENTAL	5234	J. F. Jephson	15th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	22nd "
* PENINSULAR	5237	W. A. Wheler	29th "
M.L. PARRAMATTA	4886	A. Symons	6th Oct.
* ORIENTAL	5234	J. F. Jephson	13th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7538	E. H. Gordon	20th "
* PENINSULAR	5237	W. A. Wheler	27th "
M.L. CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	3rd Nov.
* ORIENTAL	5234	J. F. Jephson	10th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	17th "
* PENINSULAR	5237	W. A. Wheler	24th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

The steamer marked "M" proceeds to Marseilles only, and not to London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 6th August, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,119	1st Oct., 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,149	1st Nov., 1900.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 300.	Rs. 225.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
* TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	in Aug., 1900.
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Costanzo	6,043	in Sept., 1900.

* She will not call at Karachee.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,060.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE transhipt at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	A. Bilaffer ..	4,746	25th Aug. 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.

Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 8, Aug. 1900.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,

CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. & O. at favourable Rates, and special attention to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Stations in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS allowing breaks of journey at all places of interests.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Missionaries and Railway Officials.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted, at Bombay, Calcutta, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Venice, Genoa, Marseilles, Paris, Colombo and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Missionaries and Government Officials to Europe via China and America.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded and Insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored and shipped as cargo to all Ports at Lowest Rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS or to be available for HOME REMITTANCE.

LOANS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued and REMITTANCES made.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT supplied for the use of Travellers, also SOVEREIGNS and BANK NOTES.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, DIVIDENDS, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency Business transacted.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 17th Aug., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 21st August.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 16th August, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 4th September.

FOR, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 18th Aug.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,820 tons, on or about the 24th August.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 15th August, 1900.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O. and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares and full information furnished by return of post on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers Travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay, Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
ANNAM	6,357	Poydenot	30th Aug., 1900.
YARRA	4,249	Schmitz	27th Sept., 1900.
INDUS	6,357	Duchatean	25th Oct., 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "INDUS," 6,357 tons, Captain Duchateau, to sail on or about the 22nd August, 1900.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

EASTERN EXPRESS.

SPECIALLY organized for the conveyance of packages, between India and the United Kingdom at a through rate, inclusive of all charges except Insurance and duty.

Parcels, without limit of weight, are conveyed from Bombay or Karachi to any Railway Station in the United Kingdom at

6 annas per pound.

Parcels are conveyed to the Ports of London and Liverpool only at the rate of

3 annas per pound.

For large parcels and packages Messrs. LATHAM & Co. recommend their established and well-known

HOME EXPRESS,

as being the most economical and comprehensive mode of despatch. Full particulars of which will be furnished on application.

CARGO SHIPMENTS undertaken at especially reduced rates by Mail, Regular Lines, and Cargo Steamers, particulars of Sailing of which can be obtained from Messrs. Latham & Co.'s Monthly Shipping Circular, or by application.

INDO-AMERICAN EXPRESS.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. have also completed arrangements enabling them to accept Parcels for transmission to New York at the rate of

Rs. 2 per cubic foot,

Inclusive of Freight and all Shipping Charges.

Particulars as to free delivery charges in New York and parcel rates to any interior town of the United States to be had on application.

LATHAM & Co.,
Shipping and Forwarding Agents.

BOMBAY:	KARACHI:
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Represented in London, Liverpool, and Paris by

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & CO.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office

PRIZES! PRIZES!!

SUITABLE FOR

GYMKHANA AND ATHLETIC MEETINGS.

ELECTRO-PLATE AND SILVER

PRIZE CUPS AND BOWLS

A COMPLETE SELECTION OF

SILVER AND E.-P. GOODS.

BEST LONDON-MADE

GOLD JEWELLERY.

FANCY GOODS.

FITTED BAGS AND CASES OF ALL KINDS.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

INDIAN CIGARETTES.

THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND.

MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST

"INDIAN TOBACCO"

WITHOUT PAPER.

THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES.

EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.

"Each box contains 100 finest hand made Cigarettes without Paper.
Price Rs. 25-0 per 1,000.

McDOWELL & Co., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

W. & A. GILBEY'S

WINES, SPIRITS &c.,

WHISKY, Spey Royal, Provost	PORT. Invalid. Spanish. Blanco (White Port.)
BRANDY. Universal	MARSALA. Castle V. P.
RUM. Governor-General, Jamaica.	MADEIRA Crown.
SCHNAPPS Silverstream	CHAMPAGNE, Extra Dry, Vintage 1893.
OLD TOM. Castle I.	HOCK. Hochheimer.
SHERRY Manzanilla. Amontillado. Spanish.	BURGUNDY. Beaune Castle I.

SLOE GIN.

THE GENERAL AGENCY.

CHURCH GATE STREET,

FORT, BOMBAY.

SHAMROCK JEWELLERY.

"There's a dear little plant that grows in our isle,
'Twas St. Patrick himself, sure, that set it,
And the Sun on his labour with pleasure did smile,
And the dews from his eyes oft did wet it.
It thrives through the bog, through the brake, through the mireland,
And he called it the dear little Shamrock of Ireland.
The sweet little Shamrock, the dear little Shamrock,
The sweet little, green little Shamrock of Ireland."

SHAMROCK SCARF PINS
SHAMROCK BANGLES
SHAMROCK SLEEVE LINKS
SHAMROCK BROOCHES
SHAMROCK LOCKETS
SHAMROCK PENDANTS
SHAMROCK CIGARETTE CASES
SHAMROCK MATCH BOXES.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, &C.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

VIOLINS AND FITTINGS,

A LARGE AND ASSORTED COLLECTION.

REAL FRENCH AND SPANISH GUITARS,

NEAPOLITAN MANDOLINS,

BANJOS, AUTO HARPS, ZITHERS, ETC.,

DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

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INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.,

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

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SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY

FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS. WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 200 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.	
At age 20,	Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25,	Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30,	Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35,	Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40,	Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45,	Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES

Absolute Security.
* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.
* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.
90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.
Policies simple in form, world-wide and indisputable.
Lapsed policies revived without fine.
Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.
Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.
Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.
Immediate payment of Claims.
Non-forfeitable though Suicide.
Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.
* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

HOMEWARD-BOUND PASSENGERS AND TOURISTS.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. receive and store Surplus Baggage and re-ship the same.

Articles of Indian Art manufacture received and packed securely for transit.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. being directly represented at all the principal European, American, and Australian ports by thoroughly reliable Agents, all packages entrusted to their care will be expeditiously and economically cleared and despatched on arrival at destination.

If desired, passengers can be met on arrival by Messrs. LATHAM & Co.'s Agents.

BOMBAY,	KARACHI,
MARKUR'S BUILDINGS, Apollo Street, Fort.	Bunder Road.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS FOR PERUSAL IN THE MORNING AND NOON AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION ALSO HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers FOR TERMS APPLY TO

VINCENT AND COMPANY.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	13
With Single Tempie	50	24	12
With Cur	50	24	15
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilette" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glass and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

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VITAL POWER.

MANY THOUSANDS of men suffer from enervating weaknesses, and cannot find a cure for them. I say to such sufferers; write to me; and I will show you a recently discovered means (simple and certain) by which you can be relieved of your sufferings. It will only cost you a penny for postage, and it will cure all the undermentioned diseases, as well as those peculiar ailments which invariably accompany NERVOUS DISORDERS of all kinds. If you suffer from Exhausted Vitality, Loss of Energy, Weakness, Despondency, Premature Decay, Varicocele, Brain Fag, Nervousness, Blotches on the Skin, Dimness of Sight, Melancholy, Loss of Memory, Noises in the Ears, Kidney, or Liver Complaints, or any disease of the Urinary Organs, do not fail to send a stamped addressed envelope to:—GEORGE WRIGHT, Esq., Colne House, Rembrandt Road, Lee, London, S.E. Name this paper).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

IN AID OF THE BOMBAY HINDOO ORPHANAGE.

Started by SETH RUTONSEY MOOLEE, J. P. and SETH VIRJEE VALJEE,

THE MORBI ARYASUBODH THEATRICAL COMPANY

Will perform

ON FRIDAY, the 17th Inst., at 9 P.M.

Under the Distinguished Patronage and Immediate Presence of

THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY NORTHCOTE,

THE POPULAR PLAY OF

CHANDRAHASA.

(The adoptation of Shakspears "Winters Tale.")

Tickets can be had at Messrs. RUTONSEY DEUSO & CO., Appolo Street, Fort.

	Rs.
Orchestra, Special	10
Dress Circle	5
First Class	4
Second Class	2
Third Class	1

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A QUALIFIED LADY DOCTOR for employment in Zanzibar. Terms Rs. 250 per mensem and free Quarters, Free passage. An agreement for one year with option of renewal for further period or periods of one year on terms to be agreed on. Private practice allowed. The Lady Doctor will be required to supervise Nursing arrangements organized in Zanzibar specially for the Khoja Community. For further particulars apply to

Lt.-Col. A. E. J. CROLY, R. A. M. C.,
Hony. Secretary, Countess of Dufferin Fund, Ganeshkhind.

THE VICTORIA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

(IN LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST and FINAL DISTRIBUTION of the Assets of the Company at the rate of Rs. 160 per share will be paid to the registered holders of shares on surrender of the Share Certificates at the Office of the Company, No. 21, Hornby Road, Fort, on and after MONDAY, the 20th instant,

BOMANJEE DINSHAW PETIT,
EDULJEE NUSSERWANJEE SETHNA,
Liquidators.

Bombay, 15th August, 1900.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. NUSSERWANJEE JEHANGERJEE KERRAWALLA has contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property to Mr. MANECKJEE BEHRAMJEE PUTRAJEE DAROOWALLA:—ALL that piece or parcel of Fazundari land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Lohar Street, outside the Fort, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, and assessed by the Municipal Assessor under C Ward No. 2776, Street Nos. 381 and 383 and containing by admeasurement 1650 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the property of Pestonjee Jewanjee Mistry, on the West by the property of Dhunjeebhoy Cawasjee Patell, on the North by a common passage, on the South by the said Lohar Street.

All persons therefore having or claiming any right, title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance bequest, sale, mortgage, lease, gift or otherwise whomsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office No. 29, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims, and all such claims if any will be considered as waived. Dated this 16th day of August 1900.

ARDESIR, HORMUSJEE, DINSHAW & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Estate of BAI AMBABAI widow of SHAH PARMANANDAS BHUGWANDAS, of Bombay. Hindu inhabitant, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the estate of BAI AMBABAI, the testatrix abovenamed who died at Bombay aforesaid on or about the 19th day of September, 1896, whose last Will and Testament was proved and registered before this High Court of Bombay on its Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction and probate of which Will was on the 7th day of July, 1900, granted by the said High Court of Bombay to Messrs. GULABCHAND MOTICHAND DAMANIA and HARJIWANDAS JUGJIWANDAS the Executors in the said Will named having effect throughout the province of Bombay are required to send to the Undersigned as Solicitors for the said executors at their offices Nos. 56, 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, in writing their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims within one Calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said Executors will hand over the assets of the said estate to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased or having property belonging to her are required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Executors—Dated this 15th day of August, 1900,

EDGELOW, GULABCHAND & WADIA,
Solicitors for the Executors.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. GULABCHAND MOTICHAND DAMANIA and HURJIVANDAS JUGJEEWANDAS, the Executors of the Will of BAI AMBABAI, widow of SHA. PURMANANDAS BHAGWANDAS, have contracted TO SELL the property hereinbelow described. All persons having any claim to the same, or any part thereof by way of inheritance, lien, mortgage, sale, gift, or any other manner are required TO MAKE the same known to the Undersigned, at their offices, Nos. 56, 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 15 days from the date hereof, after which date the sale will be completed without reference to such claim, if any, and the same shall be deemed to have waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the East side of Narron Dhuru Street, without the Fort walls of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No 851, street No 81, 83, containing by admeasurement one hundred and thirty nine square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the house of Khatri Lackmichand Jagannath on or towards the East by a passage for Halaikore, on or towards the South by the house of Navrojee Framjee, and on or towards the West by the Public Road, called the Narron Dhuru Street.—Dated this 15th day of August, 1900.

EDGELOW, GULABCHAND & WADIA,
Attorneys for the Purchasers,

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness, (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra,

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN Supplied, &c.

R. H. HALL & CO.,

EDINBURGH, LEITH, AND LONDON.

HEAD OFFICE; 11, HART STREET, MARK LANE, LONDON, ENGLAND.

TELEGRAMS AND CABLES:—"ECOSSAISE, LONDON."

Sole Proprietors of the following

OLD FASHIONED HIGHLAND

MALT WHISKIES

PURE AND MATURE.

As supplied to Royalty, H. B. M. Army, Navy, and Medical Staff Corps, Officers, Clubs, etc., Home and Abroad.

The production from the finest highland Malts distilled in the highlands of Scotland, bottled there only after thorough maturation in Wood. Every cork, capsule, label and case bears our brand, name and quality mark, without which we do not guarantee the contents. Always shipped direct from H. I. M Bonded Warehouse, Scotland.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

CROFT, MODY & CO.,

BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF MATERIALS OF THE LASCARS' CHAWLS AT COLABA.

By order of the Ordnance Officer, Bombay Arsenal, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell for removal by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 16th August, 1900, at 4 p.m., on the premises, the whole or the materials of the two lascars, chaws, Nos. 2 and 3, at Colaba, (behind the Gun Car ingo Factory).

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 16th August, 1900.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

BAY RUM, a pleasant substitute for Eau-de-Cologne in the sick-room. As an application for the Hair, it promotes its growth and prevents change of colour.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GENT'S SILK SCARFS and TIES. The Latest Styles. Wide End Silk Scarfs. From Rs. 2-3. Smart Silk Ties for Bows, Rs. 1-8 Made up Fancy Silk Bows, Rs. 1-8. Rich Silk Scarfs for Sailor Knots, Rs. 2-0.—ASQUITH AND LORD, Esplanade Road opposite Clock Tower).

NEW STOCK of Brown Rockingham Teapots in Sizes, one cup annas 7, two cups ans. 8 and three cups ans. 10 at SHROFF BROTHERS.

AUCTION SALE of Oilmanstores, Provisions, &c., being stock-in-trade of the late P. Corentin, at Sirdar's Mansions, Apollo Bunder, by order of the Administrator General, on SATURDAY, 18th August, at 2 P.M.

CLOUDY WEATHER is the best for Studio Portraiture. Produces softer results and is cool and comfortable. This will be proved by granting a sitting for your Portrait in RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Art Photographic Salon, Fort, Bombay.

PRESIDENCY CRICKET MATCH.—First Class TIFFINS and DINNERS can be obtained at the CONNAUGHT HOTEL ANNEXE, 47, Waudby Road, on the above occasion, Names being registered. Apply to the MANAGER.

RUSTY CYCLE PARTS: Have them Nickle-plated by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, 9, Meadow Street, Bombay. Silver and other Electro-plating and Bronzing undertaken.

WANTED, EUROPEAN WATCH-MAKER, one capable of handling complicated Watches, such as Repeaters, Chronographs and Recorders, Perpetual Calendars and also Chronometers. Apply MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to Inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

RECEIVED, the famous Minstrel Organs with Pneumatic Levers and Suction Bellows. Expressly made to our order in London by Messrs. Murdoch and Co., with 3 Music Rolls and Case. Rs. 65.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort Bombay.

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TO LET.—Furnished, a Very desirable upper storied BUNGALOW, on Chinchpoogly Hill, well known as Surgeon Lieut.-Col. T. S. Weir's Bungalow. It commands acharming view of the sea, has a Drawing Dining and three Bedrooms, Very large Verandah and a large Compound laid out with beautiful Garden. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent, 9, Hornby Row.

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TO BE LET.—Room suitable for Barrister or Pleader opposite the High Court, from 1st June. Rent Rs. 35, Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA Manager to H. H. the Aga Khan, Jail Road.

TO BE LET, for August-September, large FURNISHED FLAT, Elphinstone Circle. Dining, Sitting and two Bedrooms. Rent, furnished Rs. 80. Address "A. L., care of this office.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 14 per year including Postage

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 1900, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-12-8 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Hirji, at Rs. 5-13-4 per case, at Bandora.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

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There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and effectual. One Lozenge alone gives relief. Simple, but sure in action, they can be taken by the most delicate.

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If you cannot sleep for coughing, one Keating's Lozenge will see you right. They at once check the cough and attack the cause. A sale for past 80 years (1899 sale was a record) proves them

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Help the Britisher and British Industry,

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RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

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Bombay,	Singapore,	Manila
Calcutta,	Bangkok,	Cebu Philippines
Madras	Kwala Lumpor,	Shanghai,
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Colombo,	Sourabaya,	Hankow,
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Deli (Sumatra),	Foochow	Kobe,
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The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

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are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

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CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.
RESERVE FUND...— „ 1,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
3 years at 6 per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS. At present they are—

For 2 and 3 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Ld.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL....£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £310,000

HEAD OFFICE:

47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Karrachee, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Umritsar, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

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The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 115,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.

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BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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Received on terms which may be learnt on Application.
Credits granted on approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
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BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, New Orleans, Melbourne Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on Application.

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Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

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W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, Ld.

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PAID UP CAPITAL 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND 8,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
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LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. TAKAMICHI,
Acting Manager.

Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED.

WANTED.

ON the Temporary Establishment, for the office of the Chief Engineer, Indus Right Bank Division, (Public Works Department) at Karachi, a skilled DRAUGHTSMAN and ESTIMATOR, up in strains, and of Departmental experience. The employment will be practically permanent during health and good behaviour. Apply as above, stating age and salary required, and submitting copies of recent testimonials with reference for character.

TO OFFICERS IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

WANTED, as CHAIRMAN of the Rangoon Port Trust, an Engineer of good business and administrative ability who has had considerable experience in port and river work. Age not exceeding 45 years.

Salary Rs. 2,000 a month, the Port Trust paying in addition the contribution for leave allowance.

The Chairman will be required to pay his own contribution for pension. Preference will be given to an officer who is prepared to stay for ten or fifteen years with the Port Trust.

Further particulars can be obtained by application to the undersigned.

Applications stating age and qualifications should be submitted through the Head of the Department concerned and should reach undersigned not later than 1st December next.

R. E. V. ARBUTHNOT,
Secretary to the Government of Burma, Rangoon.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it deserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture; the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

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warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

SPECIFICS for Hydrocele and Elephantiasis guaranteed to cure this disease radically by using this medicine externally. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. Apply to

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EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

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BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House, on THURSDAY, the 23rd August, 1900, at 9 P.M.

STEUART L. MACNAGHTEN,
Hon. Secretary.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Ordnance officer in charge, Madras Arsenal, up to 12 noon on the 1st October 1900, for the purchase of cast iron and bronze recovered from old guns, shot, and shell from the Madras Arsenal. For further particulars please see Fort Saint George Gazette, page 1037, dated 7th August 1900.

J. D. WALLER, Major, R. A.
Ordnance Officer in Charge.
Madras Arsenal, 9th August, 1900.

OLD CHINA BAZAAR.

HMOOLLA EBRAHIM, PARTNER of the late (EBRAHIM ADAMALLY) dealers in Chinese and Japanese goods begs to announce the Ladies and Gentlemen, that he has re-opend his place of business at the Meadow Street, 2nd Lane, No. 17, near entrance into the Oak lane, where large varieties of Chinese, Japanese and Indian curiosities of ancient and modern unique selections and Silk Goods will be found at greatly reduced prices. Hopes to receive the same kind support and patronage given him before.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer

GRAND HOTEL, SIMLA.

Proprietor—F. PELITI.

The Hotel re-opens for the season on the 15th March, 1900.

NOTICE—Owing to the increasing popularity of the Hotel, CHEV. F. PELITI has found it necessary to build a

NEW BLOCK called LYTTON BLOCK,

Consisting of 18 suites of rooms, and has the pleasure in stating it will be ready for occupation in April.

The Hotel is entirely under European supervision and is renowned for the Excellent Cuisine of which a First Class French Chef is in charge.

TERMS

FOR SUITE OF ROOMS IN

NEW & EAST BLOCK.	WEST BLOCK.	MAYO BLOCK.
Each suite consisting of bed-room, dress-room and bath-room.	Each suite consisting of sitting-room, bed-room, dressing-room and bath-room.	Specially Recommended for Families.
	Occupied by one person. Per diem, Rs. 8.	Each suite consisting of large sitting-room, bed-room, dressing-room, and bath-room.
Per diem, Rs. 7.	Ditto by two persons. Per diem, Rs. 13.	Occupied by one or two persons. Per diem, Rs. 16.

Some superior rooms, all handsomely furnished, available in Main Block.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO

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10-11, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

NEW PICTURES.

FOR THE NEW CENTURY, 1900,
JUST TO HAND.

	Rs.	a.
Alpine Climber, An—26in. by 32in.—K. Dielitz and Winter Breath Cause Cold and Chill (landscape) J. Farquharson	21	0
Arched Grotto, Ceptri August Len 26 by 32	21	0
Art Wins Heart—26 by 32—Paul Thumann 26 by 32	21	0
At the Fountain—26 by 32—Sir F. Leighton, P. R. A. 26 by 32	21	0
Autumn Gold (landscape)—26 by 32—J. Farquharson, 26 by 32	21	0
Bride, The—Ed. Bisson 26 by 32	21	0
Champion, The (wild cattle from Chillingham) 26 by 32, Basil Bradley	...	
Charity (allegorical) L. Knaus 26 by 32	...	
Charles Dickens—26 by 32—Daniel Maclise, R.A.	...	
Christ in Gethsemane—26 by 32—J. M. H. Hofmann	...	
Cold Shoulder, The—26 by 32—(a Hunting incident) A. W. Strutt	...	
Corner in the Marketplace, A—26 by 32—Sir E. J. Poynter, R.A.	...	
Couple of the Oakley, A (hounds)—26 by 32—The Blinks	...	
Cromwell at Dunbar—26 by 32—A. C. Gow	...	
Curefor Gout, A—26 by 32—W. Dendy Sadler.	...	
Dancing Girl, A—Alb Von Keller, 26 by 32	...	
Dawn (allegorical) Frank Dicksee, 26 by 32	...	
Dejeunor (Pups, Kittens, Dicklings and Chicks) W. H. Frood, 26 by 32	...	
Desire of all Nations (The Wisemen doing homage to the Infant Christ	...	
Divider Affections—Arthur J. Elsley, 26 by 32	...	
Diadumena—Sir Ed. J. Poynter, R.A. 26 by 32	...	
Door of the Fold, The (Sacred subject) 26 by 32 Sybil C. Parker	...	
Elaine—J. M. Strudwick, 26 by 32	...	
Empty Chair, The (a stag hound)—26 by 32—Briton Rivers	...	
Faraglioni near Capri, The—26 by 32—August Lex	...	
First Awekening of Eve, The—26 by 32—Val C. Princep	...	
Floreal—26 by 32—E. 26 by 32, Bisson	...	
Flowery May—26 by 32, L. Alma Tadema	...	
Foretaste of Summer, 26 by 32, L. C. Nightingale	...	
Four Seasons, The—26 by 32, Unknown	...	
Getting it Hot: (companion to the "cold shoulder") 26 by 32, A. W. Strutt	...	
"Gin a Body, Kiss a Body" 26 by 32, Maude Goodman	...	
Girl of the Period (lady with gun with a shooting party) 26 by 32, Heywood Hardy	...	
Golden Autumn (landscape) 26 by 32, Douglas Adams	...	
Golden Eve, A (companion to, above) 26 by 32, B. W. Leader	...	
Goodmorning, Mother Dear—26 by 32, E. Munser	...	
Goodbye—26 by 32, Arthur J. Usley	...	
Greek Slave—26 by 32 M. Nonnenbench	...	
Hard Pressed—26 by 32 (other with hounds in pursuit) A. Wardle	21	0
Hark to Towler (Hunting scene)—26 by 32, Companion to "Now Ride Lads"—Thos. Blinks	21	0
Heavy Load, A, 26 by 32, Fongan	21	0
"Hush" 26 by 32, Maude Goodman	21	0
For the Wine Seller—26 by 32, E. Grutzner	21	0
Iris, 26 by 32, W. A. Breakspeare	21	0
Our Village (a Hunting Morning) 30 by 40, Carter Read)	21	0

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D. B. DINSHAW & Co.,
ESPLANADE ROAD

PIANOS Repaired and Tuned, Harmoniums Repaired and Tuned with a year's guarantee. Charges moderate.—STEFFENAUER and Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 42m. Sun sets, 6h. 26m. High water. 3-0m., 3-4s. Low water, 8-41m., 9-10s.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.

Breul's Cawnpore Cotton Press Company, Medow Street, 4 p. m.

Khangaum Cotton Press Company, Medow Street, 4-30 p.m.

Cricket Match between Elphinstone College and the Grant Medical College in the Tournament for the Northcote Challenge Shield, open for Competition to all the Colleges affiliated to the Bombay University.

CRICKET.

Bombay vs. Poona.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan, per extra s. s. Bissagno, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 10 a.m., to-morrow.—Mails for Lamu, Mombassa and Seychelles, per s. s. Canara, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 9-30 a.m., on Saturday, the 18th instant.

BROKE LOOSE.—On Tuesday afternoon, a number of horses from the Bombay Remount Stables, at Bellasis Road, were being led to the Byculla Station for despatch to Ahmednugger, when the animals broke loose and ran in different directions, knocking over five persons, all of whom were slightly injured. The horses were subsequently secured at Chinchpoogly and Sewree.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.—The following represent the Gymkhana in the match to be played against the Garrison, this evening, at the Cooperage, at 5-15 p. m.:—Back N. W. Kemp; three-quarter backs, W. Reid, W. F. Vines, C. Ross, and T. Hewson; half-backs, W. Guise Tucker and J. Scrymgeour; and forwards, M.S. Thornton, T. Moore, W. Ferrier, A. D. Shanks, J. R. Boyes, T. Turner, J. E. P. White and P. J. Arnot.

VALUABLE STAMPS.—Alexander John Aga Beg, who resides at Victoria Cross Road and is employed as Superintendent, Public Debt Office, Bank of Bombay, reported to the police, on Monday last, that a stamp album containing 1,500 duplicate stamps and about 300 sheets of copy press paper with about 6,000 duplicate foreign stamps, was stolen from a box in his bed-room sometime between April and the current month. The complainant dismissed a servant in June last.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A CYCLIST.—At a quarter to 1 o'clock, on Tuesday afternoon, Mr. Green Assistant District Plague Officer, was riding his bicycle along Frere Road, when a woman, named Heerabai, aged twenty-five years, attempted to cross the road. The woman ran right in front of the machine and was knocked down before Mr. Green could stop it. She received a large wound. Mr. Green at once got off his machine and picked the woman up and had her removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where she has been detained.

A CHARGE OF THEFT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Mahomed Alf Jinnah, Constable Dillon, of the G. I. P. Railway Police, charged Manuel John, a Native Christian, with stealing twelve pounds of brass fittings lying in the Victoria Terminus yard. It was stated that, on Tuesday morning, the accused was arrested by a policeman on suspicion, while he was alighting from a first class carriage, and on searching him he was found in possession of the articles in question. The accused, who pleaded guilty to the charge, was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

MEETING OF PARSEE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—A meeting of Parsee Justices of the Peace was held last evening, on the premises of the Sir Jamsetjee Parsee Benevolent Institution, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., presiding, for the purpose of selecting a delegate of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court in place of Khan Bahadur Byramjee Dadabhoy Registrar, resigned. On the motion of Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy, Judge, Small Causes Court, seconded by Dr. Cowasjee Hormasjee, Sir Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir, Kt., was unanimously elected to fill the vacancy. No other candidate was in the field; and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THEFT IN A CHURCH.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Brewin charged Gopal Narayan, a Hindu, with stealing certain ornaments from St. Mary's Church, Parel. Mr. Edmund W. Clarkson, church-warden, stated that, on the afternoon of the 5th August last, he saw the ornaments, which consisted of crosses and vases, safe on the altar, but when he went to the church the following day he missed them as well as a brass plate of the safe. Daji Narayan, a policeman, deposed to his having arrested the accused on suspicion, while he was attempting to dispose of the articles. The accused, who had a previous conviction against him, was convicted and sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

A DISTRESSING CASE.—On Tuesday morning, two Europeans, who occupy a room on the second floor of a house, on Frere Road, opposite the Prince's Dock, informed the police that a comrade of theirs, named Charles Smith, had died the night previous. From inquiries made by the police it appeared that the deceased Charles Smith was a widower and had four children, a son and three daughters. He was forty-three years of age and was employed as a wharf ranger in the Port Trust. He was suffering from chronic diarrhœa and lived with the two Europeans above-mentioned in a miserable plight. The children of the deceased are in school. The boy, who is about fifteen years of age, is in St. Mary's Institution, Mazagon, and the three girls are in the Poona Convent. The coroner was informed and he ordered the body to be disposed of. As the deceased had no means beyond three boxes of wearing apparel, Superintendent Grennan had the body buried as a pauper and the effects were ordered to be made over to his son.

AN UNPROTECTED WATER CLOSET.—An inquiry was held yesterday, at Mount Road, Mazagon, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on the body of Crushna Babaji a brick-layer, aged about fifty or sixty years. The deceased lived in a chawl belonging to Ebrahim Haji Ahmed Contractor, at Mount Road. At about 6 o'clock, on Tuesday morning, he was going to a water closet behind the chawl, which is at the edge of a quarry, when his foot slipped, and he fell into the quarry. A neighbour, on hearing the splash, went up to the quarry and saw deceased struggling in the water. He raised an alarm, and several persons repaired to the spot and rescued the man from drowning. He had sustained two bleeding wounds on the head and was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where his injuries were attended to. He refused to remain in the hospital and was taken home, where he soon after became unconscious and died in the evening. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death and added a rider that the landlord of the chawl Ebrahim Haji Ahmed Contractor, ought to make a safer and better entrance to the water-closet than now existed.

THE COLLAPSE OF A HOUSE AT KHETWADY.

THE INQUEST.

MR. ALLAN F. TURNER, the coroner, opened an inquiry yesterday, at Khetwady Main Road, regarding the deaths of Heerabai, wife of Sorabji Merwanji Todivalla and her step-son Pherozsha, both of whom were killed by the fall of a house on the previous day, and whose bodies were recovered from the debris at 11 p.m., that day. Sorabji Merwanji Todivalla identified both the bodies. He said that he was a landed proprietor and was the owner of the building that collapsed. He lived on the first floor of the same house. The deceased Heerabai was his second wife. She was about twenty-six years of age and they lived together. He married her about ten months ago. He had two children by his first wife, a daughter and a son. The daughter, whose name was Rupabai, lived with her husband in Ardeshir Dady Street, while the deceased son Pherozsha, lived with the witness. About 8 o'clock that morning witness went out leaving the two deceased at home. About 12-30 p.m. he heard that his house had fallen down. He at once returned and saw that the front portion had collapsed. The bodies of the two deceased were recovered at 11-15 p.m. They were covered with chunam dust and there were several abrasions on both of them. Heerabai had some of her ribs on the left side fractured. The deceased Pherozsha was six years of age and his left hand was fractured.

The inquiry was adjourned to Monday next at the Esplanade Police Court.

THE EFFECTS OF THE WEATHER.

A house in Popatwadi, belonging to Dongersey Gangji, collapsed on Tuesday last. No one was injured.

The Breakwater, erected along the Kennedy Seaface, was washed away in several places on the same day. The Executive Engineer's Department and the Port Trust were informed.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER." Sold by Chemists, and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

A QUESTION OF LIMITATION.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. W. Webb, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, gave his decision on a point of limitation raised in the revenue case, "Hormusji Cursetji and Sons *vs.* the Collector of Bombay." Mr. Rivett Carnac, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Pestonji Rustim and Colah, solicitors, appeared for the plaintiffs; while Mr. Starling, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Yorke Smith, acting Government solicitor, for the Collector.

The plaintiffs in this suit claimed that they had a right in limitation of the right of Government to hold a certain piece of land at the fixed and uniform ground rent or assessment, which they had hitherto and for many years past paid to Government, and that Government had no right to increase such ground rent or to exceed such assessment. Mr. Starling for the defendant raised amongst others the following issue: Whether the plaintiffs are not now barred by limitation from contesting the legality of the assessment made in 1883, and under this issue it was agreed that the question of limitation should be first disposed of.

Mr. Starling, in his argument, stated that the only articles in the second schedule of the Limitation Act, which had bearing on the points under consideration, were Article 14, where a suit to set aside any Act or order of an officer of Government in his official capacity not therein otherwise expressly provided for should be brought within one year from the date of the Act or order; and Article 120 where a suit for which no period of limitation is provided elsewhere in the schedule should be brought within six years when and after the right to sue accrues; and that under Section 14 of Act II of 1876 the suit with respect to plaintiffs' claims under the assessment made in 1883 should have been brought within thirty days of the 27th of April, 1883, the date of the notice of that assessment. Mr. Starling further contended that suit was a declaratory one and came under Article 120 of the Limitation Act.

Mr. Rivett Carnac for the plaintiffs contended that this suit came neither under Articles 14 or 120 of the Act, but was under Section 14 of Act II of 1876, and that his clients were entitled to show that the assessment of 1883 was illegal, that no limitation affected this, and that they were not estopped at any time from disputing this illegality. He also submitted that Article 14 of the schedule of the Limitation Act was not for setting aside any act of an officer of Government, but merely for setting aside an order, and that, lastly, the court was not called on to decide whether they were entitled to possession as they were already in possession, and were so entitled to continue as hitherto without paying further assessment on that wrongly made in 1883.

His Worship said that after a consideration of the arguments of counsel and authorities cited by them it appeared to him the plaintiffs' claim with respect to the legality of the assessment made in 1883 was barred by limitation. As to the prayer made by the plaintiffs that they might be declared to have a right in limitation of the right of Government to possess and hold their land at the fixed and uniform ground rent, and other questions relative thereto, his Worship said: There appears no doubt than that there are claims declaratory in their nature, and they must, therefore, be governed by Article 120 of Act 15 of 1877. In the case cited by Mr. Starling in 20 Allahabad the various authorities on the subject are considered, and they go to show that in suits of this nature Article 120 of the Limitation Act should be applied, unless it is clear that the suit is within some other article. I further think that Section 14 of the Land Revenue Act is applicable to this suit for the purposes of the assessment made in 1883, and that it was brought too late under Section 14 of that Act, which enacts that any suit for contesting the legality of the Collector's decision must be instituted within thirty days after the Collector's decision as to the assessment.

Further hearing was then proceeded with.

GOA NEWS.

OUR correspondent, writing from Pangim, on Saturday, says:—Although the fall of rain during the last ten days has not been very heavy as on your side, still we have had quite as much as we require, and a break in the weather would benefit the rice plants which look luxuriant. Cholera has, however, made many victims of late and Government are taking stringent measures to prevent its spread into the interior.

We are to have in December next an Eucharistical Congress of all the Bishops composing the Indian Hierarchy, and it will be presided by the Patriarch and Primate of the East, Monsignor Valente. Both the Governor and the Patriarch are doing all in their power to make the occasion as grand as possible and orders have been issued to the Public Works Department to put in first-rate order the Convent of St. Francis d'Assis for the better accommodation of the large number of Bishops and their Secretaries who will be arriving here early in December next, all of whom cannot be located in the Convents of Bom Jesus (St. Francis Xavier) and of St. Cayetan.

The abkari revenue of last year yielded Rs. 691,859, the whole of which sum, less expenses for collection, will go to meet the deficit in the earnings of the W. I. P. Railway, which is really our white elephant.

The Governor has ordered 150 bags of rice to be forwarded to Sanquelim as many there have become homeless and have lost all their provisions owing to an inundation, caused by the sudden rise of the river.

An English school is to be shortly opened at Pangim and two Jesuit Fathers have already arrived for the purpose. The establishment of this much-needed school for boys is entirely due to the exertions and influence of our excellent Archbishop Patriarch, who had just entered upon the 20th year of the government of the Archdiocese.

A very holy man in the person of the Very Rev. Antonio Braganza has been lost to the Goa Church. He was Vicar at Asnora for the last twenty-five years, and during his lifetime endowed the parish with a beautiful chapel at his own cost. His death, which occurred early this month, is lamented by both rich and poor of Asnora.

Messrs. Wm. Watson and Co., of your city have established their agency at Mormugao and Mr. T. I. Walke had been placed in charge of it. The agency announces that it is prepared to purchase copra and other articles of produce and made advances against shipments thereof to their London house.

ANOTHER REVENUE APPEAL.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday afternoon, the appeal filed by Dr. Dadoba Janardhan against the Collector of Bombay with regard to the enhanced assessment on his land, near French Bridge, came on for hearing before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate and the Revenue Judge. Mr. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusjee and Dinshaw, solicitors, appeared for the plaintiff, while Mr. Starling, instructed by Mr. Yorke Smith, acting Government solicitor, represented the defendant. The plaintiff's case was that the land revenue assessment, which was originally fixed at nine pies per square yard, was enhanced by the Collector to six annas and 6 pies per square yard. In the event of the assessment being upheld, the amount to be paid would come to Rs. 1,248 per annum, which, at twenty-five years' purchase, represented a capital value of Rs. 31,200, and moreover it would reduce the selling value of the property by fully Rs. 30,000. The plaintiff prayed that relief might be given to him and in any case the increased assessment be declared to be unreasonably excessive and unwarranted.

The Collector in his written statement, declared that the Government were not parties to the negotiations between the plaintiff's father, Mr. Janardhan and the trustees of the Free Church of Scotland. In fact, Government refused to agree that the land and premises should be conveyed to Mr. Janardhan in fee simple. The enhanced rate was legal and this Court could not interfere. The plaintiff's remedy was to petition the Government for a reduction of the assessment.

The evidence of Dr. Mackichan was then recorded to show that down to the year 1887 and before that the plots of the land were held by the trustees of the Free Church of Scotland Mission from the Government and used by them for a boarding school for native girls.

The further hearing was adjourned to Wednesday next.

THE NAGARKAR LIBRARY HUBLI.

THE second annual meeting of the Nagarkar Library, writes a correspondent, was convened in the Library premises on Saturday evening, Mr. Narainrao Vineker, pleader, occupying the chair. The report of the working was read before the meeting and was formally adopted. It was gratifying to note the progress the institution has made and the popularity it is gaining. As the present accommodation is becoming inadequate in view of the extended popularity, it has been proposed to erect a building of its own as early as convenient, towards which there is every likelihood of the grant of a site. Messrs. Narainrao Sirur, agent to Messrs. P. Chrystal and Company, and Narainrao Vineker, pleader, having promised every support in the furtherance of this scheme. A vote of thanks was then carried amidst cheers to Mr. Shamrao Vittal Kalkini, pleader, High Court, Bombay, and Mr. Narainrao Sirur, in appreciation of their very substantial aid to the Library. In concluding the proceedings, the chairman in a few well-chosen words dwelt on the aims and objects of the Institute and impressed strongly upon those present the various advantages accruing to the public from such institutions. With the usual vote of thanks to the chairman and other active supporters the meeting was brought to a close.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FULTON and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BATTY.)

POLICE TORTURE TO EXTORT A CONFESSION.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* KRISHNA RAMSAVANT.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. F. C. O. Beaman, Sessions Judge of Belgam, who, in April last, convicted the accused of three charges, namely, being a public servant (a police constable,) taking gratification other than legal remuneration in respect of an official act, Section 161; of voluntarily causing hurt to extort confession, Section 330; and of wrongful confinement for the above purposes, Section 348 of the Penal Code. Accused was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one year for first offence; three years for second; and one year for third offence, being five years in all, to run consecutively. Mr. Robertson, with Rao Bahadur Ghanesham, appeared for the accused, and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

THE HIGH COURT'S JUDGEMENT.

Mr. Justice Fulton, in giving the Court's judgements, said: Mr. Robertson, who argued the appeal, has urged that the accusation is the result of a conspiracy amongst members of the Bidi Police station to revenge themselves on the accused, who is a constable doing duty as orderly of the chief constable, for revelations made by him as to their misconduct, and contends that the evidence contains inconsistencies which show that it is untrustworthy. Now, in the first place, it must be observed that there is nothing to show that as a fact the accused did make any revelations relating to the conduct of the Bidi Police, and that in the Sessions Court the case was said to have been falsely got up at the instance of one Pandurang, an orderly of the police inspector, in consequence of Pandu's desire to get a woman named Bhimi, and the refusal of the accused to assist. It may, however, be admitted that there was enmity between the Bidi Police and the accused as a member of the staff of the chief constable through whose enquiries they had got into trouble, and it is therefore necessary to examine the statements of the witnesses with much care. While, on the one hand, it is to be feared that the maltreatment of prisoners and witnesses by the police is not so uncommon as to appear very improbable, the fact that such malpractices are believed not infrequently to be perpetrated renders it all the more necessary most rigidly to scrutinize such accusations, when made. The duties that the police have to perform in the interests of the public, lay them peculiarly open to such charges in regard to which justice to the individual requires us always to remember the possibility of their being false.

THE PROSECUTION STORY.

In the present case the story is that one Anantbhat, a Brahman of Bidi, living in the same hut as one Bhimi, whose things were said to have been stolen, was called one evening, about 9 p.m., first by a Sanadi or village servant named Rudra, and shortly after by a constable named Channappa and a Sanadi called Raja, who told him that the accused wanted him. At first he refused to go, but finally he accompanied them to the chowri, where he found the Patel, a constable named Appa, Rudrappa, and others. The accused came and sat down in front of him, and told him to tell what he knew. Anantbhat replied that he knew nothing more than he had already told the chief constable. Then he was taken by the accused to a room, about twenty yards away, where the naik was sleeping, and was there tortured and maltreated in various ways with the assistance of Appa till he became ill, and accused called Rudra from the chowri to fetch water. He was then sent to sit in the chowri, where he remained all night. About 8 a.m. the next morning, the accused came to the chowri and took Anantbhat back to the room, where he again beat him. Then Anantbhat was led back to the chowri, and during the day was taken by Rudra to his own house for his meals, but was kept in the chowri at night. On Monday morning, about 10 a.m., the accused signified to him that he would be released if he paid Rs. 50, which, after some bargaining, was reduced to 20.

PLEDGE OF THE RINGS.

This money Anantbhat obtained by pledging his rings with a sowkar named Yesappa. The accused accompanied him as far as a certain mango tree, where he told one Gopal to go with him to Yesappa's and bring him back. Yesappa got the rings valued by a goldsmith named Kalappa, and after getting a written paper from Anantbhat, gave him Rs. 20. Anantbhat then went back to the accused and, in the presence of one Vithoba, gave him the money, and was at once released. In cross-examination Anantbhat said that Rudra was at first in the room, but was turned out when the ill-treatment began, and that on hearing his cries the naik awoke and said to the accused, "What are you doing? Let him go." The next witness, constable Chanappa, says he was sent by the accused with Raja to fetch Anantbhat, and brought him to the chowri, after which he and Rsja went on patrol duty.

THE PROSECUTOR GROANING.

Returning to the chowri about 2 a.m, he found Anantbhat groaning and with his clothes dirty, and on questioning him ascertained that he had been beaten and had had a motion. The accused Rudra and Appa were at the chowri when he brought Anantbhat. The others had gone. He stayed there half-an-hour, but heard no questioning. The accused was telling Anantbhat to come when the witness left. He did not enter in his patrol book the fact of his being sent to call Anantbhat. The third witness, Raja, says he went with Chanappa to fetch Anantbhat and left him at the chowri. Then he went on patrol with Chanappa and did not return to the chowri, till 8 a.m., when he found Anantbhat groaning and saying he had been beaten. Rudra and Appa were present. When he accompanied Anantbhat to the chowri on Saturday night, he heard no questioning, but saw the accused taking the complainant to the naik's room. The next witness, Rudra, says that he was sent by accused to call Anantbhat, who refused to come. Chanappa and Raja brought him to the chowri, when the accused took him to the naik's room, Rudrappa went with them to the room, when the accused told him to go back to the chowri. Afterwards he heard complainant saying, "Don't beat me. I am in great pain," and was called after about two hours to fetch water. He helped to wash Anantbhat, who was then brought to the chowri and left in his charge. Anantbhat was kept at the chowri till mid-day on Monday, and was not beaten on Sunday. On Monday the accused took away the complainant, saying he was going to take him to the chief constable. He did not see the naik in the room. Constable Appa next gave evidence. He said that Anantbhat was brought to the chowri and then taken by the accused to the naik's room. He himself went in, but at once came out and returned to the chowri. Here he heard cries and the sound of beating. After an hour and a half Rudra was ordered to bring water: and then Anantbhat was brought to the chowri, where he lay groaning. Anantbhat was kept in the chowri till Monday. The witness denied taking any part in the beating, and knew nothing of any beating on Sunday. The sixth witness, Patel Sanganbassappa, said that the complainant was brought to the chowri about 9 p.m. Appa and the accused were there. The Patel then left. He saw the complainant at the chowri on Sunday at 10 a.m. but was told nothing by him about the beating. Yesappa described how, on Monday, he lent Rs. 20 to the complainant on the pledge of rings and produced the note written by Anantbhat. He got the rings weighed by the goldsmith Kalappa. Gopal accompanied the complainant. Kalappa corroborated Yesappa, who he said, brought the rings to him along with the complainant and Gopal. Vithoba said he was sitting under a tree with Gopal when the accused came with the complainant. The accused sent the complainant off with Gopal, and on their return Anantbhat paid money to the accused and was told to go. Gopal deposed to the part he took in the transaction, and said he was on friendly terms with the accused. That is the case for the prosecution. Mr. Robertson compared the evidence of the witnesses before the Sessions Court and before the Magistrate, and pointed out that in the Magistrate's Court the complainant did not mention the naik, and said that, Rudra as well as Appa was present at the beating; that Chanappa, before the Magistrate did not mention asking complainant when he saw him in the chowri about 2 a.m. why he was groaning; that Raja, before the Magistrate, said he heard the complainant's cries before he went on patrol; that Appa, before the Magistrate said he remained in the chowri and did not mention going to the naik's room; that the Patel said before the Magistrate that when he went to the chowri on Sunday night about 10 p.m., he did not see the complainant there. Mr. Robertson urged further the improbability of the story, and the unaccountable conduct of the naik, whose absence in the Court of Session was unexplained.

THE DEFENCE.

For the defence the accused denied the whole story altogether, and attributed the accusation partly to his refusal to assist Pandurang in getting hold of Bhimi, and partly to the enmity of the Bidi Police in consequence of his having secured an escaped convict whom they had endeavoured to screen. The chief constable deposed that the accused was with him on Saturday night, and attended him from the Saturday to the Monday. His camp was about a mile from Bidi. Constable Gangaram said that he and the accused were with the chief constable at Golihalli in October, but he could not remember the date. Now, on this evidence, it is difficult to resist the conclusion that Anantbhat was sent for by the chowri on the Saturday night in question. Making all allowance for the hostility of the Bidi Police, it is not clear why the complainant and the Patel and the two Sanadis should have joined them. It was argued that the complainant was a mere creature of the police who could be got to say anything, and that the village officers were under their influence. But it must be remembered that the Bidi Police, as then constituted, are now a discredited body of whom all have been dispersed, and Appa at the time of giving evidence was in custody. It is difficult then to see who can have got up this case if it is false. Certainly not the chief constable, whose orderly is the victim. No one has attacked the inspector, against whom all that is suggested is that he has been imposed upon by his orderly Pandurang. Supposing Pandurang to bear ill will to the accused (which is not proved), it is not easy to understand how his influence has sufficed to bring together all this evidence. Nor does it seem likely that merely to gratify his vindictive feeling he should run the very serious risk that must be involved in inducing five or six men to concoct an elaborately false case. The complaint, it is true, was not made for six days; but if the story is true Anantbhat, after his unpleasant experience, was not likely to complain till he was sure of some one to listen to him. We think then we must hold it proved that the complainant was brought to the chowri as alleged. It seems also proved beyond all reasonable doubt that on Monday he borrowed Rs. 20. What occurred in the interval?

COMPLAINANT'S STORY CORROBORATED.

On this point there seems no reason to doubt the truth of his own story, corroborated as it is by the other evidence bearing on the point. There are some discrepancies and false statements in that evidence as is only to be expected with witnesses trying to exculpate themselves. Appa's account of his share in the proceedings is clearly untrue. But throughout there is nothing really to shake the credit of the complainant while there is much to support him. The fact that on Monday the complainant did borrow Rs. 20 seems to be very strong corroboration of his assertion that he was obliged to pay money to the accused. We think that some explanation should have been given of the naik's absence. Perhaps it would have been unreasonable to expect him to corroborate the complainant as he could not do so without inculcating himself. Mr. Robertson argued that he ought at least to have been tendered for cross-examination. We are not prepared to go so far as that, if the prosecution were satisfied that he would give what they believe to be false evidence. But we think that unless there was some good reason to the contrary brought to have been present, so that the accused, if he wished, could examine him, or the Court, in the interests of justice, could ascertain what his account was and let him be cross-examined by both parties. But this objection, though it might have been serious if taken in the Court of Session, does not come with much force in this Court, where the real reasons for his non-production are unkown. The accused was defended by a pleader, and no desire appears to have been shown for the naik's presence. If the complainant's story is true, the naik was treated by the accused and Appa as a person of no consequence, and as such he seems to have been discarded throughout. The chief constable's evidence is cautious, and though evidently meant to prove an alibi for the accused, does not seem to have been given with much assurance. Gangaram's evidence is even more uncertain. The distance between the camp and Bidi was not great, so that the accused even although with the chief constable on Saturday evening might have been at Bidi at 9 or 10 p.m. The Sessions Judge has given the case careful consideration, and the assessors have agreed with his views. We do not think that there is any reason for differing from him. Mr. Robertson suggested that it was inconsistent to convict under Section 330, when the Sessions Judge thought the real object was extortion of money. If that is so, the conviction should have been under Section 329, which prescribes a heavier punishment. But though the ultimate object probably was extortion of money, there seems also to have been an attempt to extort some statement about a man named Gopia, and therefore we cannot say that the conviction under Section 330 was wrong. Mr. Robertson candidly admitted that this was only a technical point.

IMPORTANCE OF THE CASE.

Looking to the importance of the case, and our anxiety to make it clear that accusations against the Police will not be entertained on insufficient grounds, we have thought it necessary to discuss the evidence at considerable length. The general remark made by the Sessions Judge that "Every experienced judge knows that torture is the commonest adjunct at every police investigation" will be separately considered. We confirm the conviction, but as regards the punishment, we think that the aggregate sentence of 5 years' rigorous imprisonment is too heavy. Offences of this sort committed by the Police are difficult of detection, and must, when discovered, be dealt with severely. But in the present case it is to be observed that fortunately no serious injury was done or apparently intended to the complainant, who, on Monday, was able to go for the money, and is not said to have been incapacitated in any way. Against the accused the fact is to be considered that the offence was committed not with any mistaken idea that he was doing his duty zealously in discovering evidence, but with the mean object of securing a bribe for himself. Still in spite of this circumstance we consider that three years' imprisonment will suffice, and that the punishment combined with the fact of the accuseds' ruin in his career as a police man will have as deterrent an effect as a longer term of imprisonment. We reduced the sentence under Section 161 to six months' rigorous imprisonment, that under Section 330 to two years, and that under Section 348 to six months. The sentence to run consecutively, so that they will amount to three years' rigorous imprisonment in all.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FULTON.)

DACOITY BY BHILS.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* BIJIA BHANJEE AND OTHERS.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. F. X. DeSouza, Additional Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who, in June last, convicted the accused of dacoity and sentenced them each to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

The Sessions Judge, in his finding, stated that, on the night of the 22nd February last, a band of about sixteen Bhils attacked the house of the complainant Punia Bijia, seized him and his cousin Nathia Laljee, bound them to their cots, and severely belaboured them with sticks. They then carried away nine head of cattle and a she-goat from the stable; and ransacking the house and granary, removed grain, clothes, brass and iron ornaments of the aggregate value of Rs. 150. Information was at once given to the police patel and the foot-prints of the thieves were traced. By a lucky chance, Raojee Bijia, brother of the complainant, intercepted one of the thieves, accused No. 1, driving seven head of cattle along the bed of the river Machon, where he was baking bricks. Recognising the cattle to be his brother's, he stopped them and the thief, and raised a cry. The party of trackers, who were passing by, came up, and

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 15.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols.....£93 7-8 plus 3-8
3 per cent Rentes.....£100 1-2 plus 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan.....£108 plus £1
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities...£93 3-4 unchanged.
Bar Silver in London.....28 1-8 "
Do in New York.....61 1-4 "
Exchange on London at Paris ...25 17 1-2 —1-2 "
Do on New York.....4 87 1-2 unchanged.
Discount Bank of England, 4 per cent.
Do Short London Bills 4 per cent. "
Do Indian Bank Bills, 4 1-8 per cent.—1-8 "
Arrival.—Johannesberger.
Wheat afloat for United Kingdom, 1,980,000 qrs.

LINSEED.—London quotes 45s. 9d., April-May, Dunkirk, business done dull.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened quist this morning with a buyer of Ready Credits at 1s. 4 5-32d. who secured most of all that was offering, and that, in present times, could not have been much.

Bank's selling rates were practically unchanged from yesterday, the slight alteration being that instead of securing 1s. 3 15-16d. for Telegraphic and 1s. 3 31-32d. Demand for all September, the Banks would only sell at these rates from 15th of the month.

Bank Telegraphic	1s. 3 29-32d.
Bank Demand	1s. 3 15-16d.
3 Months' sight Credits	1s. 4 5-32d. to 1s 4 3-16d.
" Francs	169 3-4
Shanghai. 30 days' sight	Rs. 199 1-2
Hongkong "	148
Japan "	148 1-2

COUNCILS.—At to-day's sales of Council bills on India the minimum rate for bills accepted was 1s. 3 29-32d. and for Telegraphic 1s. 3 31-32d. Tenders for bills at minimum rate received 10 per per cent. for Telegraphic in full. Total amount of tenders for bills and Telegraphic amounted to between 170 and 180 lakhs. Amount to be tendered for next week is unaltered.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened this morning slightly lower than yesterday, at Rs. 94-11 for Cash and Rs. 94-9 for the Settlement, 31st August, remaining at these rates during the day, with very little doing.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—Market quist but steady. Manockji Petit's have improved to Rs. 1,640 other shares keeping steady at previous quotations.

FREIGHTS.—Beyond some booking for Seeds for this month, for Dunkirk and Havre, at 16s. nothing is reported.

COALS.—It is reported that speculators have sold Jardine's, January to June next year, at Rs. 14-8.

WHEAT.—The market is quiet and White Delhi for April-May is quoted at Rs. 4-13-3 to Rs. 4-13-6, the rate for this and next month being Rs. 5-4.

SEEDS.—LINSEED.—Market steady and business has been done at Rs. 10.

RAPESEED is quiet with buyers of Brown Cawnpore at Rs. 7-2, sellers Rs. 7-4, for Yellow Cawnpore, the market is unchanged with the rate nominal.

CASTORSEED.—There is a little demand at Rs. 39-8, the market keeping steady.

POPPYSEED.—Market quiet with business done at Rs. 8-4.

COTTON.—The unexpected decline in New York has checked all enquiry for cotton for export and the Mills have done very little to-day. A telegram came to hand last night from Messrs. Neill Brothers, reporting weather conditions in America to be highly favorable and stating that their circular issued by the Firm was bearish in tone. Speculators improved upon this and gave out that Neill's had estimated the American crop at 11 million bales and sold freely, the results being that they have brought down rates for new crop to Rs. 175 for F. G. Bengals, Rs. 213 for Good Broach and Rs. 211 for Good Westerns and Rs. 182 for F. G. Khandeesh, the tendency at the close being to still lower rates. Ready cotton can only be quoted Re. 1 per candy lower. The total sales at Colaba to-day which were on shippers account amounted to some 800 bales.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats easier. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 3,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export nil. Imports 12,000 bales. Surats 400 bales. Spot nil. Arrivals, closed steady.

Mid.-Uplands in Liverpool—

Aug.	Aug-Sep.	Nov.-Dec.	Feb.-Mar.
5·24	5·11	4·44	4·37
—5·64	—5·64	—5·64	—3·34

In New York—

Receipts at the Ports	Nil
Exports to Great Britain	5,000 bales.
to Continent	nil.
Mid.-Uplands	10 1-8—1-8
Futures, month of September	8·63—21
" of December	8·28—16

Receipts of Cotton into Bombay yesterday :—

Berar	124	bales
Compta and Dhawar	40	"
Westerns	130	"
Persian	130	"
Total	347	

Summary of Daily Arrivals of Produce into Bombay yesterday:—

	Cwts.
Wheat	9,935
Linseed	100
Jingelly	418
Poppyseed	152
Groundnuts	172
Castorseed	543
Rice	149,300

RAILWAY RETURNS.

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 16th June 1900, on 17·28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	400	500	...	900
Or per mile of Railway	23	29	...	52
For previous 23 weeks of half-year	9,343	12,751	31	22,125
Total for 24 weeks	9,743	13,251	31	23,025
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	401	1,959	1	2,361
Per mile of Ry. do.	23	114	..	137
Total to corresponding date do.	9,191	10,628	42	19,861

Decrease for the week.....Rs. 1,461
Increase to date..... " 3,164

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 16th June 1900, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	85,000	2,70,000	4,000	3,65,000
Or per mile of Railway	184	586	9	792
For previous 23 weeks of half-year	1,72,000	64,56,557	4,535	87,65,485
Total for 24 weeks	2,57,000	67,26,557	3,535	91,30,485
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	88,973	2,39,133	1,876	3,51,284
Per mile of Ry. do.	193	519	4	762
Total to corresponding date do.	3,02,279	61,94,534	93,230	84,33,646

Increase for the week.....Rs. 13,716
Increase to date..... " 6,96,839

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Bhatinda and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 16th June 1900, on 1644·39 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,08,000	4,80,000	7,000	5,95,000
Or per mile of Railway	66	292	4	362
For previous 23 weeks of half-year	25,70,124	1,08,03,383	1,13,931	1,34,87,438
Total for 24 weeks...	26,78,124	1,12,83,383	1,20,931	1,40,82,438
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,21,734	2,90,114	7,197	4,19,045
Per mile of Ry do.	73	175	4	252
Total to corresponding date do.	30,97,625	76,95,409	1,40,043	1,09,33,077

Increase for the week.....Rs. 1,75,955
Do, to date..... " 31,49,361

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

PETROCOCHINO—August 11th, 7 457 Treatre Road, Calcutta, the wife of S Petrocochino, of a daughter.
KING—August 2nd, at Nathia Gali, the wife of Charles Montague King, Indian Civil Service, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MELLOR—SHARPE—August 8th, at Mhow, Central India, by the Rev A W Buckley Clare Beatley Mellor, to Grace Janet Sharpe

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette
THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1900.

WHEN a certain famous American Colonel applied his cowhide to the backs of missionaries who were unfortunate enough to come his way he exclaimed, "I licks ye bekos I kan, bekos I likes to and bekos ye are critters that licks is good for." That seems to be pretty much the principle adopted by Government in regard to the heavy fines on building enterprise in the suburbs of Bombay. The opening out of the suburbs is generally recognised as desirable in the sanitary interests of the overcrowded city. But while Government professes to favour that desideratum their Resolution on the subject of building fines in Salsette practically ignores the important point that these prohibitive penalties will effectively check the development of Suburban Bombay. The reply of Government to Mr. J. N. Tata and others, who petitioned for a remission of the heavy fines, was an amendment of the rules making the payment of a rental of four per cent. on the market value of the land, or alternatively a lump sum equivalent to twenty-five years' purchase. This was scarcely what the memorialists anticipated from the promises made in February last when they were informed that orders would be issued, which it was believed would give satisfaction to all reasonable claims. They pointed out that by the new arrangement they would be compelled to pay not less but considerably more than the previously existing fine of five annas per square yard. It appeared to them that they would, in fact, have to pay the market price of the land twice over, once to the vendor and again to the Government. To that it was answered that this view was based on a misapprehension. "Agricultural lands," says the Resolution of Government, "such as those in the vicinity of Santa Cruz, have been granted to and are held by the occupant so long as he pays, as at present, no more than the agricultural assessment, for the purpose of agriculture only; as soon as the occupant appropriates these lands to any non-agricultural purpose, for instance, building, they will become liable to that rental of which the memorialists complain." Government goes further and states that in trying to obtain the full market value for building purposes, of land, which is taxed only on its agricultural value, the vendor is endeavouring to obtain that which belongs of right to the State. In other words Government claim the "unearned increment" derived from the situation value of land appropriated to building purposes. Heterodox and orthodox economists recognise the rights of the owner of the land to such increment, but in this instance the question is raised as to who are the proprietors of the soil. Government do not admit that they are in any way hampering building operations, but rather place the blame upon the occupants of land whose demands they describe as exorbitant. The very ingenious statement is made that no doubt when their position is fully explained to them the vendors will reduce their demands to reasonable dimensions. That, however, is but cold comfort for the purchasers who are further informed that it will then only remain for them to negotiate with the Collector the assessment that may fairly be imposed upon the situation value of the site.

The memorialists have raised new points of issue regarding the ownership of the land in Salsette. They quote the decisions of eminent Judges of the High Court which throw considerable doubt on the validity of the Government's claim, resting as it does on a regulation of their own devising, to absolute rights of proprietary over lands which have been in the possession of other people for generations. In 1871 a prosecution was instituted against Dadabhoy Bomanji who erected a bungalow on the outskirts of Bandora without the permission of Government. The Collector sought to levy a penalty; but on appeal, the High Court held that by a proclamation of 1801 and a regulation of 1808 Government had, at all events, in regard to 10,469 holdings in Salsette and the gardens and oarts in the Island, parted with their proprietary rights, reserving only a specified fixed assessment. The proclamation of the Government stated that to ameliorate the situation of the inhabitants of Salsette they were made perpetual proprietors of the soil under a very moderate and fixed rent. Mr. Tata and those who are joined with him in the attempt to induce Government to mitigate the severity of the exactions on their enterprise, contend that the regulation of 1808 can in no way be construed as making the assessment then fixed conditional upon the use of the holdings for agricultural purposes alone. The terms of the tenure were fixed for ever and gave a permanent proprietary right in the soil with liberty of selling, mortgaging and bequeathing. The grant of land to each occupier appears to have been such that it carried with it the right to make all the uses of the holding of which it was capable. If that be so the Government would appear to have as much legal claim to the unearned increment of land in Salsette as the Government of the United Kingdom have to the land values received by the Duke of Westminster or other private owners. The soundness of the theory that some portion of those values should accrue to the State is another question altogether.

The ownership in the holdings in Salsette declared in 1801 specifically referred to over ten thousand, the number which then existed. It is fair to assume from the terms of the proclamation and the nature of the revenue system then devised that the arrangement applied to the whole of the Island. That is the contention of Mr. Tata who has ably put forward the new facts for the consideration of Government. He submits that the proprietary rights of Government to land in Salsette are limited to a fixed assessment. For agricultural land the assessment was in kind but commutable into money values from time to time. In the case of oarts and gardens the fixed assessment was in money. Mr. Tata holds that the owners are entitled to make any use they like of their holdings, consistent with security for the assessment. He denies the claim of Government to enhance the assessment of lands devoted to batty cultivation, this being limited to the right of altering the market value of their fixed share of the produce in accordance with advances in the price of rice. Mr. Tata requests the Government to make known the numbers and particulars of the holdings to which the revenue system adopted in 1801 applied, to enable land-owners in the Island to ascertain which of their properties are included in the list. In view of the fresh and interesting issues now raised he makes the reasonable request that the new building assessment should be suspended until that question is decided. The intimation is given in conclusion that if Government still adhere to their position the whole question will be made the subject of a test case in the High Court. That, though a costly proceeding is bound to be interesting; albeit it would be more satisfactory if resort to the decision of the Courts were not found necessary.

THE fall of rain which commenced at the beginning of the month and continued generally up to date has removed all possibility of a second successive failure of the crops. The reports from all provinces in India show that the condition of standing crops is excellent. The news from Rajputana, Gujerat, Central Provinces and the Deccan where famine has prevailed worst, is also encouraging. The scarcity of fodder is gradually diminishing and a good supply of green grass is enabling the enfeebled cattle to regain their former condition. The condition of the people also has vastly improved. There is naturally a decrease on relief works, as cultivators and labourers are returning to their fields, while the downpour has had the effect of lessening the virulence of the cholera epidemic. In Madras cultivators are favoured with weather exactly suited to agricultural requirements. The water-supplies for irrigation are ample, and fodder is plentiful. While the situation in Bombay has improved, there is still an enormous amount of distress, which will continue until the next harvest. In Gujerat standing crops are thriving everywhere, and in the Deccan there has been heavy continuous rain. It was thought at one time nothing could prevent a fodder famine; now such fears are allayed, as the country side is covered with grass everywhere. Bengal and North-Western Provinces can do with more rain, which is required for the transplantation of winter rice seedlings. The crops are in good condition, and so far germination is reported to be good. Peshawar has had recent rain, and at Hissar the Ghaggar stream has brought down good floods, while in the Daman tract of Dera Ismail Khan there has been considerable irrigation from hill torrents; grass is springing up, and save for a few places the condition of cattle is improving. In parts of Burma crops are suffering because of floods, and in Assam cattle have been drowned owing to the same cause. In the latter province tea in Cachar is being damaged by mosquito blight; plucking and manufacture of tea, reaping of early rice, and cutting of jute are in progress. Prospects are brighter in Mysore and Coorg, and although distress in Central Provinces is perhaps worse than ever, agricultural prospects for the future are good. In Chanda district there has been excessive rain, with the result that cotton has had to be re-sowed. The cultivation of land in Rajputana is progressing, and the prospects of fodder have improved. Standing crops are in good condition and a favourable harvest is anticipated. The tendency is for prices to fall. Hyderabad is suffering from a cholera epidemic, which shows no sign of abatement, and it also rages in all districts of Baroda, where agricultural conditions are improving.

THERE is a school of military experts who seem to have convinced themselves that the increased accuracy and range of modern rifle fire have made the bayonet obsolete as a weapon of attack. But that the bayonet is yet as effective in the hands of the British soldier as in the earlier part of the century has been sufficiently proved by the war in South Africa. It is true that in the first days of the war our troops in attempting the impossible task of scaling invulnerable positions were repulsed by the withering effects of the most galling and accurate rifle fire of modern times. But on the occasions when our men were able to get near enough to the enemy there was no question that the bayonet was still the same trusty weapon that British troops have proved it to be since the days when a British General improved the invention of a Frenchman. In support of the value of the bayonet an Italian officer, Sub-Lieutenant Vitale, has written an excellent article which has been reproduced by the "United Service Journal" of India from "L'Esercito Italiano." In this contribution the writer ably controverts the contention of those military experts who believe that the bayonet is now a useless weapon. Such a statement is most detrimental to the morale of the soldier, who accepting a theory of that kind expects his musketry fire alone to give him the victory. The Boers who relied absolutely on more than one occasion on sight of the bayonet. The Italian officer, however, expresses the opinion that the infantry soldier needs to be more perfectly trained in the use of his steel just as the cavalry man is perfected in the use of his sabre. At the same time musketry fire should be developed, as in war it is preparatory to the shock of the infantry charge. He deprecates the custom of fixing bayonets against the onset of cavalry. It is curious, he observes, that against infantry the bayonet is fixed too late—much too late sometimes; whilst against cavalry it is invariably fixed, though in this latter case it is quite useless. Cavalry offer a fair mark for musketry fire, and against charging squadrons it is, he points out, necessary to employ as much magazine fire as possible. Regarding the main argument that rifle fire has now become so accurate that the bayonet is no longer of much value, Lieutenant Vitale asserts that the effect of infantry fire has not increased to the extent that is claimed for it. While the modern rifle is superior in precision and extent of range to the older rifles the vulnerability of the targets has not increased in proportion. Analysing the arguments for and against the deadliness of rifle fire to-day he says the advantage of an increased number of cartridges is neutralised by a greater and more rapid expenditure of ammunition than was formerly the case. Rapidity of fire in the heat of action is not conducive to accuracy of aim, and it is a curious fact that the accuracy rather decreases as the distance diminishes, owing to the flurry and excitement of the soldier. The flatness of trajectory which is the chief factor in the increased accuracy of modern arms is itself often the cause of the target's immunity from harm, and that is especially the case in regard to troops protected by shelter trenches. With the former high trajectory a bullet grazing the top of a parapet could still hit troops lying behind it. "It follows that in future wars an increased use will be made of shelter trenches, and this will be no inconsiderable item among the causes that militate against increased efficacy of fire." On this matter the experiences of the Boer war have taught us something. The "tables of vulnerability" in the Italian Musketry Regulations give for a target representing standing men the percentage of hits to rounds fired as 38·4 at 600 metres, 15·7 at 1,300 metres and 4·7 at 2,000. But if anything like these percentages were obtained in actual warfare the bayonet might at once be abandoned as obsolete. The percentages of hits in war at men lying down, when the distance is known by the marksman, are respectively 1·0, 0·4 and 0·1. When the distances are unknown the percentage of hits is estimated to be at 600 metres 1·5, at 1,300 metres 0·00 and at 2,000 metres 0·00! Fire and shock, concludes the writer, are the two essentials and it is not well that the infantry soldier should be thoroughly taught the use of only one of his arms, while with the other he is only taught to execute a few meaningless parade movements. The continental soldier may have sacrificed the bayonet to his marksmanship, but while the British infantryman may improve in his rifle fire he knows too well the value of the cold steel to absolutely abandon the weapon with which he has charged home to victory through the battles of two centuries and more.

SIR CHARLES DILKE, writing in the "Forum" on the Nicaragua Canal question, asks Americans to consider the profits of forbearance. It is not the fashion just now for a Great Power to limit its ambitions by any squeamish regard for the good-will of its neighbour if at the moment its ill-will seems to be negligible. Some of the more violent politicians in America think and say openly that the United States can do just what they like with an Atlantic-Pacific canal after they have made one, and can afford to snap their fingers at European protests. Sir Charles Dilke admits that in the narrowest sense, this is probably quite true. "The strength, in the long run of the United States can hardly be overrated, and there is no Power and no probable combination of Powers, which would willingly accept that country as an enemy"; so that even if the Canal were fortified and absolutely closed to all but American shipping no Foreign State might think it worth while to interfere by force of arms. Then why, as a matter of hard business, should not the policy of Mr. Hepburn be followed, and the Government begin its canal management with a clean slate, under no obligations to anybody? Because (purely as a matter of business) there are means of effectual retaliation other than war, and because countries, which like the United States and Great Britain, setting a high value upon their export trade, are peculiarly vulnerable through it. A great export trade, as Sir Charles Dilke points out, and as the American Government remembered when it lent its powerful support to the open-door policy in China, can only be kept up on principles of international friendship, or of "live and let live."

MESSRS. G. KARAKA and H. Belgaumwalla have been selected to play for the Parsees on Friday and Saturday next, the 17th and 18th instant, in places of Messrs. B. D. Gagrat (indisposed) and K. M. Mistri (unavoidably absent).

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade, who has been indisposed for some days, has obtained a month's leave of absence.

THE total mortality on Sunday in Calcutta was 84; there were eleven cases of plague reported and ten deaths from that cause.

THE men of the two Bhisti Corps at Deolali are to be paid off and railed to their homes as soon as they have been ten days clear of cholera.

IT is likely that the Viceroy and Lady Curzon will pay a visit to Dalhousie and Chamba next month, being absent from Simla about a fortnight.

AMONG future engagements in Simla are the annual Masonic ball on September 13th, Lady Curzon's entertainment at Snowdon in aid of the Dufferin Fund on October 1st and 2nd, and a Children's Party at Viceregal Lodge on October 5th.

THE Improvement of the road from Chitral to Gupis in the direction of Gilgit is to be undertaken forthwith. The Director-General of Military Works has been empowered to deal with the estates on each section of the road.

IT has been decided that Abbotabad shall as heretofore be the permanent headquarters of the Punjab Frontier Force, though Peshawar District is now included in the command exercised by the Major-General in charge of the Punjab Frontier Force.

THE idea of appointing a Composite Committee of Municipal and Government representatives for drawing up a scheme for the sanitary improvement of Karachi has been held in abeyance pending the receipt of a reply from the Government of Bombay to a communication on the subject.

PRIVATE W. FIELD, of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, was tried by District Court-Martial at Fort St. George on the 1st instant on charges of violence, and was sentenced to six calendar months' hard labour. The sentence has not been confirmed owing to the Court being "illegally constituted," one of the members having less than two year's commissioned service. The accused will be tried again by a duly constituted Court.

THERE were 15 cases of cholera with seven deaths in Indian cantonments on the 11th instant. These included two deaths in the 4th Hussars and one death in the 24th Madras Infantry at Secunderabad, four cases with one death occurred at Wana on the Waziristan border. On the 12th instant two cases with two deaths occurred at Allahabad, and one case among the 2nd Madras Infantry at Calcutta.

NOTWITHSTANDING the objection raised by the Karachi Chamber of Commerce, whose views were ascertained on the subject, the Karachi Municipality have adopted the recommendation of its Managing Committee that octroi at the rate of one percent. "ad valorem" be levied on piece-goods; and octroi on wheat flour and bran at the rates formerly in force, be reverted to in order to recoup the loss of revenue which they will sustain in complying with the orders of the Government of India that the terminal charges be abolished. Objections have to be invited from the public, and the sanction of the Commissioner in Sind obtained before the proposal becomes law.

AT the trial of the two employees of Messrs. Oakes and Co., Ld., at the High Court after the Special Jury had been empannelled and before the hearing commenced, Mr. H. M. Bond, one of the Jurymen, informed His Lordship the Chief Justice that he felt giddy and was subject to fainting fits, and that if he stayed longer he might grow worse and put the Court to inconvenience. His Lordship thereupon released him and asked the Clerk of the Crown to empannel another Juryman instead. But all the gentlemen who had been summoned had left the Court, and the trial had to be adjourned for half an hour, so that notice might be sent to some of the gentlemen in the vicinity of the High Court, ordering their immediate attendance.

THE Railway Conference commences in Simla on the 10th September, when the principal business will be the confirmation of last year's proceedings and the consideration of the question of establishing a clearing house. The following will attend the Conference on behalf of the various Railways :—Oudh and Rohilkhund, Colonel Wilson; Indian Midland, Mr. Wright; East Indian, Mr. Dring; B. B. and C. I., Colonel Oliver; Rohilkhund and Kumaun, Mr. Izat; Great Indian Peninsula, Mr. Muirhead; Eastern Bengal, Mr. Lightfoot; Bengal-Nagpur, Mr. Graves; South Indian, Mr. Spalding; Bengal and North-Western, Mr. Izat; East Coast, Mr. Drew; North-Western, Mr. Jacob; Southern Mahratta, Colonel Barn Murdoch; and Assam Bengal, Mr. J. Stuart. Representatives of the Bengal, Central, Nizams, Darjeeling-Himalayan, Barsi Light and Calcutta Port Commission have not yet been appointed. Mr. Brereton sits as President, and Captain McElhinny, R. E., acts as Secretary.

THE last frontier expedition, writes the "Pioneer," appears to have had at least one very satisfactory result, for the trade between the Punjab and Tirah and Boner has of late increased by leaps and bounds. This is no doubt largely due to the improved communications between Kohat and Peshawar and the frontier districts. The increase in the figures may be in part due to more effective registration, but there has unquestionably been a large expansion of trade and the establishment of the new registration posts after the expedition of 1896-7 has been more than justified. The total external trade of the Punjab for the year 1899-00 was 5,786,522 maunds, valued at Rs. 3,94,13,606, an increase of over a million and-a-quarter maunds in weight and of 72 lakhs in value. The trade thus exceeds that recorded in any previous year, both in weight and value. In regard to the trade with individual countries, the increase in the case of Tirah is very marked, and it is noteworthy that the export of salt continues to increase in spite of the higher duty which is said to have had a considerable influence on the discontent which created the last frontier rising. Trade with Bajour almost doubled both in weight and value, partly owing to more efficient registration at the Malakand. The increase in the import of grains, however, is explained by the scarcity prevailing in the Punjab. Apparently the Bajouris are growing more prosperous, for the demand for European piece-goods is on the increase, a sure sign of wealth in a border tribe. Trade with Kashmir has also increased, especially the import trade, but there has been a marked falling off in both imports and exports between Kabul and the Punjab. The importation of fruit from Kabul increased to a considerable extent, but there was a decline in almost all other articles. The decrease in trade with Ladak was also very marked, but the figures for the whole external trade of the province show that it continues to expand in a very satisfactory manner, despite the unfavourable conditions which prevailed during the latter half of the year.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON, who is cruising in the Clyde, has denied emphatically that he has sent a second challenge for the America Cup. He also stated that he is not having another challenger built. He is not satisfied with one defeat, and will in due course issue another challenge.

ONE point of interest crops up in connection with the break of communications between Tientsin and Peking. When Sir Claude and Lady MacDonald went to Peking a few years ago they had to finish their journey by river in a houseboat, which took three days to do the 80 miles. Later the opening of the line brought Peking many hours nearer the coast. Lady MacDonald was the first European woman to travel by train from Tientsin to the capital, half her journey being done in an open truck.

AMONG the prisoners of war at St. Helena is Lieutenant-Col. Schiel, who gave our Generals some trouble in the earlier days of the campaign. It had been reported from a French source that Colonel Schiel was dissatisfied with his treatment at St. Helena. Hearing of this, he has written to "The Times": "I beg to give that statement an unqualified denial. The treatment meted out to me and the prisoners of war during our stay here by the commanding officers, Colonel Leefe and Colonel Evans, is so kind and generous that it would be unjust and ungrateful to allow such a statement th pass uncontradicted."

UP to June 30th one hundred and thirty three officers and 4,204 non-commissioned officers and men had died of disease in South Africa. Up to June 27th there had been invalided home, from causes other than wounds received in action, six hundred officers and 14,379 noncommissioned officers and men. There are also reported 66 accidental deaths among our soldiers at the front, apart from deaths in action. The War Office Return, from which these facts are taken, states further that there are 650 men invalided home concerning whom there is no information whether they were invalided for sickness or for wounds.

DESPITE the diminished resources of the Children's Country Holiday Fund, the first batch of children who left London for the country was as large as ever, numbering 16,000. Those who happened to be in the neighbourhood of the chief London stations throughout the day had the opportunity of confirming the fact that heat may cause youthful enthusiasm and energy to decline in school hours, but not on occasions so exciting as departure from London for a whole fortnight. Every year the Society, for a variety of reasons, is seeking homes for the children further and further afield. This year they go to Lincolnshire, close to the Wash, to Monmouth, Hereford, Somerset (especially the Frome district to Devon, Dorset, Isle of Wight, Derby, Leicester. The vast number of homes are in the country, as rent at seaside resorts is so heavy.

THE talk about a general election this year is all the more lively because nothing positive is known. The Central News put out a statement on "the authority of an ex-Liberal Minister," denying that there was any foundation for a statement that the party whips were "preparing for a general election in October." "The party," according to this authority, "is always being prepared for a General Election, but neither Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman nor Mr. Herbert Gladstone has any knowledge of the day, month, or year in which her Majesty's Government may go to the country. In the event of the happy day being taken in October, this, it is added, will be the first occasion in the present reign, apart from an election upon a new suffrage, that a Ministry has dissolved Parliament upon an old Register. Such a step, it was explained by the ex-Minister, would be not only unconstitutional, but would bear some resemblance to a piece of sharp practice, and full party advantage would certainly be taken of such violation. The only arrangements made by the party managers, continued the right hon. gentleman, provide for the usual platform campaign in the autumn, and hon. members have received Mr. Herbert Gladstone's circular with every disposion to assist in a general attack upon the colonial policy of the Government and the defects in their local policy."

THE Postmaster-General (the Marquis of Londonderry) authorises a correspondent to say that the statement that the Post Office authorities have announced their intention to withdraw the license held by the District Messengers Company from them is incorrect. "So far," says Lord Londonderry, "all that has passed on the subject is that, in a private interview at my house, I told the chairman of the Company that it would be my duty as Postmaster-General to consider carefully whether, when the present licence held by the Company expires three years hence, it should or should not be renewed. The work of the Post Office helps the general revenue of the country and it is a serious question whether, having regard to that fact, the profits of a lucrative business which the department itself has a right to carry on, and could carry on quite as well, should go into private hands. We may, indeed, have to consider whether we shall not take over the whole of the District Messengers' business. It has been suggested, I am aware, that the Post Office would not do the work so efficiently as it is done at present. But I do not agree to that, and I remember that very much the same objection was advanced to the purchase of the telegraphs by the State. Let me repeat, however, that no decision has been come to on the subject, and that the Company's licence does not expire for three years."

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

FRENCH MEASURES AT SHANGHAI.

LONDON, Aug. 15.

It is officially stated in Paris that owing to the French Consul-General at Shanghai repeating his apprehensions regarding the security of the city, measures will be taken to protect the French concession there.

GERMAN SHIPS FOR SHANGHAI.

The German Admiral telegraphs that there will be four German warships at Shanghai in few days.

THE OPERATIONS AT PEITSANG.

LONDON, Aug. 15.

The "Times" correspondent says that General Yamekuchi and General Gaselee designed and executed the attack on Peitsang in a most masterly manner.

Later operations seem to show that the Chinese are rather demoralised.

We are now concentrating on Hsianghsien.

JAPANESE ROAD-MAKING.

The Japaneses are repairing the road for the passage of Artillery.

SUCCESSFUL ADVANCE OF THE ALLIED TROOPS.

The Allied troops have arrived twenty-seven miles from Peking and met with little opposition.

Two squadrons of Bengal Lancers charged the Tartar Cavalry, killing many of them.

Many standards and two generals were captured.

THE ACTION AT YANG-TSUN.

General Gaselee reports that Captain Costello, of the 1st Sikhs, was the only Officer of ours wounded at Yang-tsun.

ANOTHER APPEAL FROM SIR CLAUDE MACDONALD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 15.

The "Indian Daily News" publishes the following special telegram :—

London, August 14.—A message has just been received from Sir Claude Macdonald, stating that the situation of the Legations is desperate and that in the event of relief being delayed the massacre of all Europeans in Peking is inevitable. The British Legation is closely invested by Chinese troops under Prince Tuan and the remonstrances of the Powers appear to have no effect on the palace where Li-Peng-Heng, the bitterest of Reactionaries, holds complete sway. Sir Claude Macdonald goes on to say that the Europeans have nearly exhausted their ammunition and that the stock of food cannot last longer than ten days more.

The action of the British in landing a force at Shanghai is being followed by the other Powers, who have settlements there. The French Government have decided as a precautionary measure for the protection of its concession to land a large force which will chiefly be drawn from Tonking.

DEPARTURE OF THE TRANSPORT NAIRUNG.

The Transport Nairung sailed for Hongkong today with the following troops:—A wing of the 20th Punjab Infantry, consisting of five officers, eight native officers, 344 native rank-and-file, 62 followers, horses and mules; "B" section No. 69 Native Field Hospital, consisting of one officer, two hospital assistants, four native rank-and-file, 58 followers; No. 5 brigade supply column, comprising one warrant officer, seven rank-and-file, and 24 followers. Major Giles, 20th Punjab Infantry, commands the troops.

Four Roman Catholic priests and a number of followers arrived at Bhamo on the 9th from Talifu. They were escorted to Nampoung by a guard of twenty armed Chinese soldiers. They were 27 days on the road, and endured much suffering. They report that the country is unsettled and trade at a standstill. They had no opposition till near the frontier, where they would have been molested, but for Mr. Hobson. They state that the China Inland Missionaries will attempt to reach Shanghai while the priests of the French Roman Catholic Mission will move south.

THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 14.

The report in circulation of preparations for the mobilization in Afghanistan appears to be founded on bazaar rumours, which have become more warlike than usual since the breaking out of the disturbances in China. Reliable information received from Kabul up to the 28th ultimo, makes no mention of any unusual activity in military circles in Afghanistan. The Amir is away at his usual summer residence, and every thing is quiet.

MILITARY NEWS.

Brigadier-General Abbott has proceeded on two months' leave. Colonel Ommaney of the Buffs, temporarily commands the Nagpur District.

Major Davison, Durham Light Infantry, has been nominated for the command of the Ceylon Volunteers Camp.

Instructions have been issued for the tentative adoption of the station hospital system in the Hyderabad Contingent and the allocation of medical officers to stations instead of to regiments. This will set free some of the medical officers now with the Contingent, who are badly wanted elsewhere. The working of the change is to be reported upon after it has been twelve months in force.

The Government of India have approved of the advancement of Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Henderson, I. M. S., Bombay, to the higher position of his rank vice Lieutenant-Colonel Weir promoted.

[REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 14.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed Firm. Surats Rate.

Good Bhownuggur 4 10-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 2-4 per cent. Consols	98 7-8
2 per cent. Rentes	100 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	108
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers	62 3-4
Bar Silver	28 1-8

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, Aug. 15.

Sixty prisoners who escaped from De Wet's camp say that President Steyn is kept under surveillance. They also report that Lord Methuen effectively shelled the Boers' main convoy last Sunday and captured one of De Wet's guns.

Smith-Dorrien reports that the 2nd Shropshires marched 43 miles in 32 hours and the City Imperial Volunteers 30 miles in seventeen hours in the hope of stopping De Wet.—*Reuter's Special Service.*

A despatch from Lord Roberts, dated 13th instant, states that Field Cornet Boshoff and 182 of the Stakierton Commando have surrendered to General Clery.

Kitchener and Methuen are pressing closely on De Wet who has been forced to discard his ammunition, also destroying some waggons.

DE WET AGAIN ESCAPES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 15.

A London telegram to the "Indian Daily News" says :—

"Ever since the affair at Sanna's Post Christian DeWet has been the *bete noir* of the British Generals operating in the Free State. The measures taken by Lord Kitchener to entrap him appeared to be most complete and the promptitude with which Lord Methuen co-operated from the west seems to have cut off the last chance of De Wet's escape, but he found a gap in the cordon on the north side, and eluding General Smith-Dorrien who had started in pursuit of the Boer general, got away, and is now stated to be on his way to join Delarey at Elands River.

The prisoners taken by General Smith-Dorrien in his engagement with De Wet's rearguard state that the Boer general is on the eve of collapse and must surrender if the pursuit is continued. The country, however, is extremely difficult.

CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 14.

The following casualties are reported :—

Elands River, 5th August.—Major G. Paget, Imperial Yeomanry, slightly wounded; Lieutenant L. Webber, missing.

Rietfontien, 9th August.—Lieutenant A. M. Knowles, Imperial Yeomanry, killed; Lieutenant-Colonel G. J. Younghusband, wounded.

THE STRIKE OF STOKERS.

BLOCK OF PASSENGERS.

Three thousand and six hundred passengers and 600 troops for China are congregated at Marseilles and unable to proceed owing to the strike of stokers.

THE CAPE PARLIAMENT.

The Cape Assembly by 46 against 38 votes has rejected a motion of the opposition to appoint a committee of enquiry into the maladministration of Martial Law.

THE BHARAT DHARMA MAHA MANDAL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Aug. 14.

The great religious meeting of Hindus, called Bharat Dharma Maha Mandal, concluded its labours to-day, after a five days' continued sitting. H. H. the Maharajah of Darbhanga presided throughout. Among more prominent persons who attended the meeting may be mentioned the Hon'ble the Maharaja Sir Partap Narayan Singh, K.C.I.E., of Ajodhya, who received a grand ovation on entering the Mandal; Raja Seth Lachhmandas, C.I.E., of Muttra, who attended notwithstanding his illness; Thakurs Harkishensingh and Mohan Chand, of Amritsar; Mahamahopadhyas Sheo, and Kumar Ram Misra; Shastris Pundit Umapati of Benares, Pundit Pauchanan Tark Ratna of Nadia, Pundit Jiwardan Vaidya of Lahore, Pundit Jina Ram, Shastri of Bombay, Pundit Sri Kishen, Shastri of Patiala, Pundit Madhu Sunan, Goswami of Muttra, Seth Duli Chand of Calcutta, Babu Harish Chandra of Kaparthala and the editors of well-known journals were present; and the representatives and followers of the orthodox Hindu religion of position came from almost all parts of Hindustan, the Punjab, Rajputana and Sind, also from some districts of Bombay and Bengal to attend the meeting.

The first resolution placed on record the deep sense of gratitude for liberty and protection in matters of religion, which Hindus enjoy under her Majesty's benign and liberal rule and prayed for the continuance of that rule. It also expressed deep sympathy with her Majesty in the bereavement she has recently sustained. The next resolution condemned the teaching of some new societies which are against the forms of religious worship, pilgrimages, incarnations of God, performance of shradhas, etc., which, the Mandal held, were sanctioned and supported by Vedas as well as by the sacred books of the Hindus. Another resolution enjoined upon all followers of the orthodox religion the duty of promoting education generally, and religious education in particular, to encourage the study of Sanskrit. The Mandal thanked the Lieutenant-Governor of the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh for his recent orders regarding the use of the Nagri characters in courts, which in the opinion of the Mandal would, besides leading to other advantages, give a great stimulus to education. The Mandal express regret that religious education is not imported into schools, and thanked the Lieutenant-Governor also for his orders permitting religious instruction to be given in the schools, if the followers of different religions would appoint and maintain their own teachers. A select committee was appointed to prepare and submit petitions to H.E. the Viceroy and other Local Governments praying for orders similar to those asked by the Lieutenant-Governor of the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh be issued all over the country. The next resolution declared that, although Hindus and Sikhs differ in some religious practices, there is a great deal common to the religions of both, and they are both included in Hinduism. Other resolution inculcated the necessity of creating a fund for protecting orthodox Hinduism against the attacks made upon it and for promoting a better knowledge and understanding of it both among its followers and its critics.

THE RECENT EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 15.

The report of the Officer Commanding the recent Bebijiya-Mishni Expedition is now before Government. The Officers specially mentioned are Captain Rynd, Major Daly and Captain Stevens, I.M.S.

CHOLERA IN CANTONMENTS.

Fourteen cholera deaths amongst the troops in India were reported yesterday. Of these six occurred in the 4th Hussars, Lincolns and Royal Artillery at Secunderabad. The 28th Bengal Infantry, 3rd Madras Infantry, 23rd Madras Infantry, 24th Bombay Infantry, 19th Bengal Lancers, 2nd Bhistie Corps and the 22nd Battery R. A. in their different stations are also returning either fresh cases or deaths from cholera.

DR. STEYN IN KASHGAR.

News has been received from Dr. M. A. Steyn who has gone to Kashgar for archæological researches that he has crossed Kilik Pass safely, and found everything so quiet that he will most probably proceed with his scientific investigations.

THE PASTEUR INSTITUTE.

PROTEST FROM DELHI.

DELHI, Aug. 14.

An enthusiastic public meeting assembled this afternoon Mr. Vaidya Prabhuram presiding. Mr. Amarchand P. Parmar moved the following resolution which was carried enthusiastically "that this public meeting composed of the learned delegates from various parts of India representing the various systems of religion and philosophy and the public of Delhi, assembled in the pendal of the Bharat Dharma Maha Mandal, has learnt with painful surprise that in spite of continued and unanimous protests from the press, and the people both here and in England that a Pasteur Institute has been opened under Government patronage at Kasauli. The meeting begs to solemnly affirm that nothing could be more repugnant to the feelings and sentiments and to the tenets of every religion, modern or ancient, that has prevailed in the country than an institution of the kind. It, therefore, earnestly prays his Excellency the Viceroy in Council to disallow the institute, at any rate, to at least refuse to it either Government sanction or patronage and to specifically prohibit vivisectional operations and experiments in the institute, whether for manufacturing the Pasteurian serum of any other bacteriological operations." The president was empowered to submit the resolution to his Excellency the Viceroy.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Aug. 14.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Palawan, arrived here from Colombo this morning.

LONDON, Aug. 14.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macarthur arrived here this afternoon.

The Austrian Loyds s. s. China, from Bombay to Kobe, arrived at Hongkong on the afternoon of the 14th instant.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

Mr. Mulji B. Barbhaya presided at the weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Corporation held, yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Council Hall. There were also present: Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Messrs. James Macdonald, G. Lund, Fazulbhoy Visram, S. D. Khote, K. N. Wadia, Drs. Ismail Jan Mahomed, N. N. Katrak, A. G. Viegas, and Mr. M. N. Wadia, Municipal Secretary.

A QUESTION OF PRINCIPLE.

The Committee considered a letter from the Commissioner on the subject of tenders for the supply of cast-iron covers, frames and steps for manholes in connection with the Parel and Fergusson Road sectional drainage districts. He stated: "Seven tenders have been received and on tabulation it was found that the rates of Messrs. Postwalla and Co. and Messrs. Sorabji Shapurji and Co. were the lowest. The rates of the former firm were 8 annas less per each cover and frame than those of Messrs. Sorabji Shapurji and Co., thus giving Rs. 257 in all in their favour. I forward herewith the tabulated statement. As, however, the firm of Messrs. Postwalla and Co. is a new one, I requested the Drainage Engineer to ascertain whether Messrs. Sorabji Shapurji & Co. would reduce their rates to the level of Messrs. Postwalla & Co., and since they have agreed to do so I request the sanction of the Standing Committee to the acceptance of their tender at the following rates:—Cast-iron frames at Rs. 20 each; cast-iron covers at Rs. 13 each; cast-iron steps at Rs. 0'4375 milles. The total amount of the tender is Rs. 13,593'750 which will be met in the first instance from the advance of Rs. 75,000 sanctioned by the Corporation under their Resolution No. 13,809, of the 15th March, 1900, pending adjustment against grants for the works on which the castings may be used."

The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim deprecated the idea of depriving the lowest tenderer of the benefit of the contract, just because he happened to be a new man. The committee had made it a point to accept the lowest possible tender, and he thought by passing over a new tenderer they would be discouraging fair competition and encourage monopoly. He proposed that Messrs. Postwalla's tender be accepted.

Dr. Viegas, in seconding the proposition, remarked that if they made it a policy to give preference to old tenderers, new men would not come forward and there would be no competition.

Dr. Katrak said it was no doubt unfair for any tenderer to be told that because he was a new man the old man should be given a preference. In this case the old tenderer was also given an opportunity of modifying his rates. One of the objects of the Committee with respect to such tenders was to advocate competition and bring out new tenderers in the field.

Mr. Lund also considered that it was neither right nor fair to allow the old tenderer to reduce his rates. It was quite against the principles of contract.

The Chairman drew the attention of the Committee to a paragraph in the Commissioner's letter, which stated that this was the first time that Messrs. Postwalla had sent in a tender, and he found from inquiries that the firm was only four months' old, having a small place of business at Grant Road.

Mr. Macdonald expressed similar views.

Mr. Wadia said it was most objectionable to inform one tenderer of the rates quoted by another. It was positively unfair.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna was for giving a fair trial to new tenderers. The proposition was carried.

ANOTHER TENDER.

The Committee accepted the tender of Messrs. Ali Mahomed Cassum and Co. amounting to Rs. 8,939, for the construction of side entrances on the Parel Road storm water drain and paving the open drain between Faikland Road and Foras Road on the east of the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

WATER-SUPPLY OF BOMBAY.

Dr. Cayley, Divisional Health Officer, No. 1 Division, submitted a second report giving analysis of two samples of water taken from Tulsi Lake. It ran as follows:—"I have the honour to report that I have examined two samples of water taken from Tulsi Lake. The water is markedly better than it was before the late heavy rains. Both the free and albuminoid ammonias are reduced in amount, and the nitrates, which were present in the water, have disappeared. The water still contains a large excess of free ammonia and is dirty-looking, the water is not a good water, but there is no necessity to cut off the supply."

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna said that as the first report, which was more or less of an alarming nature, had been published by the press, it was desirable that publicity should also be given to the second one.

Dr. Katrak remarked that after all there was not much difference between the two reports, because even the second report did not say that the Tulsi water was pure and potable. According to Dr. Cayley it contained a large excess of free ammonia, was dirty-looking, and not a good water.

Mr. Fazulbhoy said that in his report of 2nd August Dr. Cayley stated that there were dead fish and small animal organisms in the water, whereas in his report of the 4th August, that is to say, two days afterwards he stated that the free and albumenoid ammonias were reduced in amount and the nitrates disappared. It was a marked change within two days.

The report was recorded.

CHOLERA IN BOMBAY.

The weekly statement of mortality in the city having been laid before the meeting

Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed proposed that the statement be recorded and the Commissioner be requested to submit as early as possible an analysis of the food-supply to the city, especially of fish and meat. He said that cholera was at first prevalent among the lower classes, whereas it was now affecting even the middle and higher classes. An analysis of fish and meat supply might throw some light on the subject.

The proposition was agreed to.

The Committee then adjourned.

ART, MUSIC AND DRAMA.

THE OPERA SEASON.

CLOSE OF THE THEATRES.

LONDON, July 27.

Herr Angelo Neumann broke his German holiday by running over to London to decide for himself concerning his projected autumnal season of German opera at Covent Garden. He has now left England, resolved to postpone his visit till the autumn of next year. By that time the new stage and stage machinery will be ready, and Herr Neumann also will have taken up his duties as director of the Theatre an der Wien, so that he will be able to offer us light as well as Wagnerian operas. Meanwhile, until the next opera season opens, on or about May 6, 1901, Covent Garden, apart from Messrs. Rendle and Forsyth's fancy dress balls, will probably be given over to the workmen.

The Opera season, which will close at Covent Garden on Monday, might have had an altogether different history had it not been for the fact that both M. Jean de Reszke and Madame Calve were obliged to cancel their engagements after a very few appearances. If both had been able and willing to sing oftener, we should have heard more than twenty-one operas in a season of 67 nights, and some hackneyed works might not have been repeated quite so frequently. There seemed to be little or nothing the matter with Madame Calve, but after a long and arduous tour in the United States she preferred, and had a right to claim, a holiday. As to M. Jean de Reszke, he has been out of voice throughout the season. Indeed, although frequently announced, often to the sore disappointment of those who paid heavy premiums in the hope of hearing him, he has only sung five times in three parts—namely, Romeo, Lohengrin, and Walther. Next year he intends to return in mid-May, and we shall hope to have better luck, although it is obvious that he would be wise to leave the more exacting Wagner parts to younger singers.

Wagner made a brave show in mid season but afterwards the demand abated, perhaps because the majority of the habitues, and of course all the ladies, preferred opera which need not be played in the dark. Of the twenty-five Wagner representations only a dozen were of the advanced operas, and these included two cycles (eight performances in all) of "Der Ring des Nibelungen." Of the new comers, who included Signor Bonci, Frau Gulbranson, Herr Krause, and a large number of Germans, none achieved a very considerable success. On the other hand, the advance of Frau Ternina and M. Saleza has been very marked.

Financially it is an open secret that the opera season has been a "record" one, and at any rate the profits have probably been ten times what they were 15 years ago. In the result, before next season opens, the members of the Syndicate will have received back practically all the money subscribed for the purchase of the theatre, and will have as assets the long lease, furniture, and stock, plus about £15,000 spent in electric lighting, and about another £15,000 to be spent (all out of profits) on stage machinery. For this magnificent result unparalleled, we think, in the history of opera in London, the subscribers have to thank Mr. Maurice Grau as general manager, Mr. Neil Forsyth as business manager, and Mr. Higgins, and Earl and Countess de Grey, who more particularly represent the aristocratic and wealthy patrons of the opera.

Rossini's "Barber of Seville" was at one time one of the most popular of all operas, and this favour was continued by the public even to our own times, when in the sprightly and mischievous, though always lovable, character of Rosina, Madame Patti found one of her best parts. Of late years, however, few artists have taken the trouble to study in the florid vocal school, in the height of which Rossini flourished, so the merry "Barber" is only seldom heard. Declamation, of which so many modern operas consist, may be all very well; but that there is still a public for the sugary melodies popular in the early part of the century was clear enough on Wednesday evening, when a very large and brilliant audience included the Princess of Wales and the Crown Princess of Greece. "Il Barbiere" is a work of genius, rather than a highly-finished composition, and, indeed, an opera which was knocked off in little more than a fortnight could hardly be an elaborate affair. Nor is it entirely original, although Rossini's melodic muse might have been thought prolific enough without the necessity to borrow, as he has in the last act, a whole number from Haydn's "The Seasons." But "Il Barbiere" is bright and always engaging, while the story is quite unexceptionable, and the opera itself certainly does not deserve the neglect to which, during the past few years, it has been subjected. No doubt, one reason is the inability of modern vocalists to adequately render the music. Signor De Lucia who was the Almaviva last night, acted the part better than he sang it; while on the other hand M. Edouard de Reszke had to decline a persistent demand for an encore for a capital rendering of the "Calumny" song, although the humour with which he inverted the role of the music master, Don Basilio, was of a somewhat ponderous sort. M. Bensaud gave a very fair rendering of the part of Figaro, while Signor Baldelli, from the Royal Opera, Madrid, caused an immense amount of amusement in the usual, though highly exaggerated, business of Don Bartolo.

But Rosina was, of course, once more the chief figure of the opera. Madame Melba looked very pretty in the bolero dress of Don Bartolo's lay-ward, while her singing of the florid music was almost as remarkable for correctness, and for ease and absence of effort as that of Madame Patti, or Madame Sembrich. Naturally the "Lesson" scene was the special feature of the second act. Rossini himself wrote an air for this scene but it is now rarely or never performed, and is almost forgotten. Instead, eminent prime donne prefer to convert the scene into a sort of smaller vocal recital. First, Madame Melba sung a portion of the mad music from "Lucia," which is, perhaps, almost the only number from Donizetti's opera that modern audiences care to preserve. It was rendered with great purity of voice and style, and was warmly applauded. After a time Madame Melba discovered that by some strange anachronism, which opera-goers will, of course, readily overlook, the furniture of Don Bartolo's room boasted a short grand piano, of the latest possible make and pattern. There was clearly nothing to do than for Rosina to wave her music-master aside and sit down at the instrument, from which Signor de Lucia tried in vain to remove a hideous white cover, and, accompanying herself, to sing very prettily a modern drawing room song, namely Signor Tosti's Seenata. The audience wanted some more, and, indeed, Madame Patti has accustomed them to expect "Home, Sweet Home," as a final flourish. But Madame Melba shook her head very decidedly, and the performance proceeded.

In the iron building at the back of the Natural History Museum, South Kensington, an exhibition of the "national competition" works of art students is open till August 31st. It is a relief to find that the war has not interrupted the upward tendency—notable for several years—in the quality of the output of the schools. There is a sense in which the students have emerged from the examinations with more credit than the examiners. It ought not to be possible to find the words "silver medal" affixed to a design not only not good in colour, but bad—bilious greens and yellows muddled together with offensive pinks and the wrong sort of purple. True, such cases are exceptional, and, on the other hand, it is gratifying to see that the system does not prevent some really strong and original work being recognised. Such a description applies to the book illustrations of Miss Dorothy Smyth (of Glasgow), the fishing-smack fancies of Mr. Charles Wanless (of Scarborough), the tree and cloud line work of Mr. Sanderland Rollinson (also of Scarborough), and the colour-harmonies of Miss Gertrude Steel (of Lambeth). Good work will also be found among the studies from the life and from the antique, and in other departments. The Board of Education are to be congratulated on the effective way in which the exhibits are labelled.

The weather in London continues to be so unfavourable to playgoing that it is no wonder managers are hastening their departure from town, either on business or pleasure bent. On Friday the run of "The Liars" at Wyndham's Theatre came to a close, and on Saturday the Haymarket and Her Majesty's shut their doors. Mr. Beerbohm Tree, not having any provincial tour in contemplation this summer, was understood to be inclined to hold on at least until August at Her Majesty's, but he has had to give in, like so many more, to the influences of the weather. On Saturday next the Lyceum closes, so that this may be looked upon as the last week of the theatrical season. Even now, in spite of the heat, we are not left altogether without theatrical novelties. As usual the suburban theatres show the greatest amount of activity, but Miss Janette Steer, as already announced, will signalise the end of her season at the Comedy Theatre by the production of a new play by Mrs. Alicia Ramsey, entitled "Isla the Chosen." This will be given on Saturday afternoon next in conjunction with scenes from "Romeo and Juliet" and "Hamlet," in which Miss Steer will have the support of Mr. Fuller Mellish. There are, as is well known, fashions in plays as in ladies's bonnets. It is, perhaps, worth noting, therefore, that the scene of "Isla the Chosen" is laid in Egypt at a date vaguely described as the "Dawn of History," and that Mr. Beerbohm Tree intends before long, as he informed his audience in a speech at Her Majesty's on the closing night, to produce a play upon the subject of "Herod the Great."

Mr. Paul Kester's play, with which Miss Julia Neilson will re-open the Haymarket Theatre on the 30th of next month, is still being announced under the title of "Mistress Nell Gwyn." An official communication, however, has been received from Miss Neilson, according to which it would appear that it is to be called "Sweet Nell of Old Drury." It is in four acts, and the different scenes are laid in front of Drury Lane Theatre, at Nell Gwyn's house in Pall Mall, at Lord Jeffrey's house, and in the Palace of Whitehall. In the cast besides Miss Neilson are Mr. Fred Terry, Mr. W. Mollison, Mr. Sydney Brough, Mr. Volpe and Miss Constance Collier. Pepys, in a delicious little bit of description tells us how he saw Nell Gwyn at her door one May morning when the maypole was up in the Strand. The incident, it would seem, will be reproduced in the play. Nell Gwyn's lodging, however, at the time of which Pepys spoke was in Drury Lane, not in Pall Mall.

PRESIDENCY VS. PARSIS.

A RETROSPECT.

In view of the forthcoming match I have taken some pains to go over the previous matches, so as to take a retrospective review of the fifteen contests, which have hitherto taken place between the two sides. Of these fifteen contests the Presidency have won eight, the Parsis four, whereas three were left unfinished. From the batting averages, which are appended below, it will be seen that these annual contests have produced no really great batsman except Greig. So well and consistently has he scored in these matches that his performances have quite overshadowed those of others. Second to Greig comes Poore, who in his days rendered signal service to the Presidency, especially in the batting department. Barring Poore and Greig the Presidency (so far as these matches are concerned) cannot boast of any other batsman, whose doings are worthy of mention. Apart from these contests Dr. Trask and M. R. Jardine were regarded as very sound batsmen indeed, but they showed their true calibre in the Presidency matches only occasionally. Bond and Tomkins have played too little to enable us to form a clear estimate of their batting capabilities. As for the Parsi batting the less said the better. With the exception of Dr. Pavri (who by the way has played very little) not a single batsman has an average of over 13, Bapasola 17·50, Mistri 14·55 and Mody (R) 14·25 are the most successful batsmen, a fact which speaks for itself. Coming to the bowling Raikes, Sinclair and Cheatham are the heroes in this department for the Presidency and the first two have performed very creditably. Raikes is always a terror to the Parsis, while Sinclair with his fast, though mechanical, bowling came off on most occasions. All the more surprising, therefore, is the latter's exclusion from the Presidency XI., selected to play against the Parsis at Bombay on Friday and Saturday. The Presidency are without the services of a fast bowler and Sinclair's inclusion (if he is up to old form) would have made the team complete in every respect. The Parsis show far better result in the trundling department. Writer and Mistri stand head and shoulder above all others, while Bapasola and Billimoria have occasionally done good execution. Prior to 1895 Writer was regarded and justly too as perhaps the best bowler in India, but of late he has deteriorated, so much so that the authorities have decided to drop him from the Parsi XI. selected this year. Mistri in almost every match that he played bowled steadily and well. Billimoria's rather flattering analysis is due to a single startling performance, viz his 13 wickets for 49 runs at Poona in 1895. On all other occasions he has been more or less a failure. The Presidency have scored in all the matches 3,105 runs for the loss of 207 wickets, averaging exactly 15 runs per wicket. The Parsis have scored 3,218 runs for the loss of 255 wickets, which gives them an average of 12·61 runs per wicket. Appended are the batting and bowling averages:—

BATTING.
PRESIDENCY.

Batsman.	Innings.	Not out Innings.	Runs.	Most in an Innings.	Average.
Greig	17	4	804	184	61·84
Poore	10	2	270	103a	33·75
Trask	10	0	214	75	21·40
Jardine	10	0	169	32	16
Newnham	4	0	51	23	12·75
Browne	8	1	87	23	12·42
Sprott	14	1	138	37	10·61
Fairfax	4	0	42	25	10·25
Cheetham	12	0	114	22	9·50
Usborne	7	1	55	41a	9·16
Lewis	9	2	53	21	7·57
Carnegy	7	0	42	12	6
Sangster	4	0	23	12	5·75
Raikes	9	2	30	9	4·28
Sinclair	13	3	40	14	4
Dent	6	1	16	11	3·20
Wilkins	5	0	15	13	3
Mead	4	0	12	7	3

a Signifies "not out"

The list comprises only those who have played at least 4 completed innings.

BATTING.
PARSIS.

Batsman.	Innings.	Not out Innings.	Runs.	Most in an Innings.	Average.
Pavri	7	0	149	69	21·23
Bapasola	14	2	210	61	17·50
Billimoria	9	3	97	32a	16·16
Mistri	21	0	309	95	14·55
R Mody	21	5	226	31	14·25
D Tirawalla	22	1	222	43	13·90
D Kanga	27	0	329	55	12·18
Machliwalla	21	0	248	61	11·80
M Kanga	8	1	82	20a	11·71
Raja	10	1	97	42a	10·77
D Mody	23	2	226	48	10·76
Patel	10	2	85	28a	10·62
Gagrat	21	0	220	44	10·47
Cooper	6	1	40	13	8
Spencer	11	1	69	13	6·90
Mehta	7	1	36	20a	6
Writer	16	2	49	16	3·50

a Signifies "not out"

Those only who have played 5 completed innings and upwards have been included in the above list.

BOWLING AVERAGES.
PRESIDENCY.

Bowler.	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
Greig	115·3	45	187	18	9·27
Raikes	242·1	81	490	43	9·38
Sinclair	386	146	698	64	10·90
Dean	97·4	42	171	15	11·40
Cheetham	232·2	82	528	35	15·08
Browne	64	7	183	11	16·63

BOWLING AVERAGES.
PARSIS.

Bowler.	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
Bharucha	98	57	76	10	7·60
Writer	350·1	144	484	49	9·87
Pavri	96·2	35	157	14	11·21
Billimoria	126·3	33	283	22	11·90
Bapasola	128·3	43	242	20	12·10
Mistri	341	120	583	46	12·65
M Kanga	78·1	24	151	10	15·10

The above figures include only those who have captured 10 wickets and upwards.

AMERICO-INDIAN RELIEF COMMITTEE.

SECOND MONTHLY REPORT.

In the four weeks between July 10 and August 9 the general committee held its regular monthly meeting. The executive committee, as usual, held a meeting every week. In order to have more personal first-hand knowledge of the situation, and to be well-informed about the relief agencies which make applications to this committee, the chairman, executive secretary, and assistant secretary spent about a week in visiting the worst famine districts. The chairman and assistant secretary made a trip together to the Panch Mahal district, visiting Godhra, Dohad and Jhalod, where the famine has been especially disastrous to the Bhil class. On their return journey they were detained some days through the interruption of the R. R. line by a flood. The executive secretary made a trip to Kathiawar and Gujarat, visiting Wadhwan, Sanand, Ahmedabad, Nadiad, Anand, Baroda, Ankleshwar and Surat. Mr. Mc Conaughy, a member of the general committee who had other cause for going to the Madras Presidency, was requested to obtain and to communicate to the committee as much information as possible about the situation in that part of the country.

During the four weeks now under review, 116 applications for grants were received. All were carefully considered. No distinctions were made on the score of creed or class; 65 applicants asked for Rs. 3,00,000. 51 applicants asked for indefinite sums. To 78 applicants Rs. 1,35,925-2-7 were granted, 21 applicants were declined for various reasons. Some were declined because they were made by Government officials for money to be distributed by themselves or their subordinates, this was done in response to direction from New York to the effect that the donors wish the money of this Fund to be distributed by non-official agencies, so as to make it plain to the recipients that it is not Government money. They are only too ready to think it the bounden duty of Government to help every one in trouble. A few applications were declined because the applicants had recently received considerable grants from this committee or other relief committees. A few were declined because they were requests not to enable them to help the distressed, but for personal aid to the applicants themselves, and inquiry had led the committee to think it best not to make the grants. 17 applications were referred to responsible persons for inquiry and report or to the general committee for consideration.

On July 10 there were in the treasurer's hands a balance of Rs. 67,290-7-9. During these four weeks there were received from America total Rs. 1,95,117-10-3. Also a sum of £200 equal to Rs. 2,994-3-0, from Scotland; total Rs. 1,98,111-13-3. The balance on hand on August 9 is Rs. 1,29,476-2-5, the total receipts from the beginning have been Rs. 4,11,352-5-0. The total grants have been Rs. 2,81,875-2-7.

A general meeting on 9th August made further grants.

One unexpected and gratifying remittance of £200 was received from the Foreign Missions Committee of the Church of Scotland. The fact that this fund from America was doing so much for distant India led that Scottish Mission Society to transmit its money to this Americo-Indian Relief Committee for administration.

It is a matter for rejoicing that good rain has now fallen over practically the whole of the famine area, almost ensuring that when the early crops shall be reaped a few months hence the famine proper will be at an end. But till then many legitimate and urgent objects of relief will have to be considered. For the present the most urgent seem to be aid to farmers in getting their fields sown, clothing to people whose suffering is increased by rain, damp and cholera, and the support of famine children whose numbers are very large and are increasing as cholera carries off adults.

In their tour of observation the chairman, executive secretary and assistant secretary were entirely satisfied that in general the agencies in the districts visited to whom this committee has entrusted money for administration have used their trust faithfully and wisely. A vast amount of distress has been alleviated in a judicious and economical way. As in the first month the larger part of the money has been administered by some form of missionary agency, simply because it is the fact that apart from Government agencies, missionary agencies are for the most numerous, the best organized, and the most effective. Also they are administered without favour to any class or caste. If those who have contributed to the Fund could personally see how heroically English and American missionary ladies devote their time and strength from early morning till late at night in caring for poor people, and especially for famine children, they would be filled with admiration and gratitude at the sight.

Much appreciation of the generous aid from America to suffering India at this troublous time is being expressed by all classes of Indians and officials.

A few reports in considerable detail have been sent in by those who have received grants. It is hoped that later on a good many more of such acknowledgments may be received.

The treasurer's report is appended :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Balance in hand	67,290	7	9
By remittance from American	29,941	8	3
" do do	30,000	0	0
" do do	45,000	0	0
" do do	45,985	1	0
" do per Church of Scotland F M Committee £200	2,994	3	0
" do from American	41,986	1	0
Carried over Rs	2,65,102	5	0
To support orphans village relief clothing aid to farmers aboriginal tribes plough cattle Raipur C P through Rev G K Gilder M E Mission	5,000	0	0
Support of a home for destitute children in Surat through the Henry Seery Mahajan Home for Destitute Children Committee	2,000	0	0
Clothing farmers village relief Khandwa C P through Rev F R Felt M E Mission	5,000	0	0
Support of orphans Camp Baroda through Miss K A Spears	3,000	0	0
Famine labor Vikarabad Deccan through Rev J H Garden M E Mission	605	0	0
General relief Baroda through Rev S F Frase M E Mission	5000	0	0
Help to genteel poor and clothing to poor women Malegaon Camp through Miss Clark	1000	0

	Rs.	a.	p.
Maintenance of 385 famine stricken people through Rev H W Butterfield M E Mission House	200	0	0
Help for the Basrur State farmers Yallaudu through Rev C B Waid	5000	0	6
General relief Sanand through GF King	2000	0	0
For employment of famine labor Ahmednagar through Rev H G Bissel American Mission	500	0	0
Aid to purdhanishin Mahomedan women and 100 famine orphans through the Dewan Cambay State	1500	0	0
General relief for Native Christains famine labor Bardhai Bethel C P through Rev F G Eckholm Stockholm Mission	500	0	0
Support of orphans Ajmere Rajputana through Miss Gow Mission House	1000	0	0
General relief Donohanda Nellore through Rev S J Bilasami Catholic Missionary	500	0	0
Support of orphans and deserted women Anand through Miss S Robert I P Mission	500	0	0
Relief of agriculturists through Mr W W Drew Collector of Bijapur	1000	0	0
Support for a poor house with 235 inmates and a home for deserted women Sholapur through Dr P B Keskar	2000	0	0
Village relief Betgeri near Gadag through Rev K Mayer and Rev F Heinecken Basel Mission	700	0	0
Village and general relief in Cambay and Baroda States and support of orphans Borsad through Rev R Henderson Mission House	5000	0	0
General relief and purchase of seed grain Deesa through Merwanjee Rustomjee and Co and others	2000	0	0
Grants to Agriculturists in Panch Mahal Rajputana Dholka and Baroda through Commr E Higgins of Salvation Army	3000	0	0
Clothing Sirur Poona District through Mrs M O Wilcox	2500	0	0
Help to gentle poor and maintenance of 19 orphans Kathor through Lallabhai Rajbhimathji Esq Treas Kathor Famine Fund	1000	0	0
Work to famine people general relief. Wai through Mrs M E Sibley American Mission	1500	0	0
Support of famine children Sholapur through Miss E B Fowler American Mission	1500	0	0
Food and clothing to Mutisa a hill tribe Deoli, Rajputana, through Rev W Huntley and Rev W S Ridhope U P Mission	1000	0	0
Cheap grain shops and general relief Poona through Rev E F Jones C M S	1000	0	0
For support of 461 orphans and relief through Mrs E S Huma	5000	0	0
For relief to Purdah Nashin women through The Dewan of Cambay State	1000	0	0
For general relief Surat through Rev H R Scott	5000	0	0
Balance in hand	129476	2	5
Total Rs.	265402	5	0

M T CARROLL,
Honorary Treasurer.

Bombay, 7th August, 1900.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

The Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE DEVINAND KRISHNA.

Mr. Kapadia, for a creditor, asked for his client's costs in the suit. His Lordship, after hearing the Official Assignee, refused the application.

RE GULAMALI MAHOMED.

Mr. D. D. Daver, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. Mr. Manker opposed the application on the ground that the insolvent had done nothing in the matter. His Lordship granted two months' interim order.

RE KESHAVLAL BANCHORDAS.

On the application of Mr. Manker his Lordship granted a rule nisi for the withdrawal of the insolvent's petition.

RE. V. G. DONOGHONE.

Mr. Kothare, for the insolvent, obtained the usual rule nisi for the insolvent's discharge.

RE PANDURANG KRISHNAJI.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for a rule nisi for the withdrawal of the insolvent's petition. His Lordship granted the rule applied for.

RE JAFFER BHIMJI.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, obtained the usual rule nisi for a discharge.

THE INSOLVENCY OF ELLEN ATKINS.

RE ELLEN ATKINS.

Mr. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Bland and Noble, on behalf of the adjudicating creditor E. C. O'Brien, said the matter had been sent back from the Appellate Court for his Lordship to decide whether the insolvent, Mrs. Ellen Atkins, was a trader at the time of her insolvency or at the date of her adjudication, and whether she had fraudulently transferred her moveable and immoveable property. Mr. Davar said the onus of proof lay upon him. He called O'Brien, who said that in July 1899, he had obtained a decree from Mr. Justice Tyabjee against the insolvent for Rs. 4,017. He had served an attachment on a house "Craiglands," belonging to Mrs. Atkins, but the property was claimed by Herjeevandas Narayandas. He then served an attachment on the furniture of the insolvent at her boarding house in Medows Street but the furniture was claimed by a man named Glen, and some boxes by one Donoghen, both of whom were at the time boarders in the house. O'Brien said he had paid for the building of the upper floor of the house "Craiglands" and knew that the furniture and the dresses found in the box claimed by Donoghen belonged to the insolvent. He had paid for them while he had been living with Mrs. Atkins. They had lived together from the time the insolvent had left "Craiglands" till he had given up keeping her in 1879 or 1898. He did not intend the Court to understand that the was there in the position of a boarder.

In cross-examination by Mr. Manker O'Brien said he considered that at the time of her insolvency Mrs. Atkins was a boarding house keeper and a trader. Her boarders were Glen, Donoghen and others. O'Brien denied that he had been convicted of theft at Meerat, or had passed by another name at that place.

Mr. Davar said that latter were stock questions which had been put to O'Brien in Mr. Tyebjee's Court and although then denied, were now repeated.

Mr. Justice Russell said he considered it scandalous that such questions should have been put to the witness. It was not for him to defend any one's character, but if the witness had once denied them they should never have been repeated unless they could have been substantiated.

Ismail Khadabhai, an cane merchant, deposed that in August 1899 he agreed to purchase "Craiglands" from Mrs. Atkins for Rs. 18,000. An conveyance was drawn up and signed, but was afterwards cancelled by witness whose suspicions were aroused. He then backed out of the transaction.

Mr. E. C. Vautin deposed to having communicated to Mrs. Atkins an offer to purchase "Craiglands" for Rs. 38,000, she refused to sell for less than Rs. 40,000.

The Judge asked how many creditors there were?

Mr. Davar: Only one, my client. Mrs. Atkins has already spent more in litigation than the amount of his claim.

The Judge: I suppose there is no chance of an arrangement?

Mr. Davar: My client is prepared to consider any offer.

Mr. Vautin gave further evidence to the effect that he had received other offers of purchase from Mr. Malabari and others, which had been refused by Mrs. Atkins.

Shumshoodin Hajee Ebrahim stated he had offered Rs. 35,000 for the house, but the amount was refused. He had made the offer through a broker.

Ismail Haji Abba, a tailor, said the insolvent kept a boarding and lodging house in Medow Street. He was her adviser, and she used to recommend him to her boarders. Her boarders were Clive Durant, Glen of the Municipality, Donoghone, a man named Canning and his family, Mrs. Vidall the wife of a jockey and her three children and a padre. When the decree was passed against her he advised her to sell "Craiglands" and pay the debts. Afterwards she asked him to make out a bill showing that a ring in her possession had been sold by witness to her daughter. The bill was to be shown to the Sheriff. The furniture had been sold to Glen, and hired back by the insolvent. The sale was a fraudulent one, made with the object of preventing O'Brien getting any of the property.

In cross-examination, witness denied that he had been convicted of theft at Poona. He had been asked about that before and had denied it.

The Judge:—I think it perfectly scandalous, Mr. Manker. I cannot see how any counsel, with any regard for his own responsibilities, could put such questions.

Mr. Madker said he was acting on his instructions.

In answer to the Court, witness said the insolvent had a board with "Board and Residence" on it outside her house in Medows Street. He had seen the boarders dining. He had made a suit of clothes for the padre and another boarder.

Herjeevandass Nariandass, who said he was maintaining a large family on a salary of Rs. 150, said he had purchased "Craiglands" for Rs 15,000 in August 1899. He had purchased the property through a broker, and was now in possession of it.

At this stage the Court adjourned till Wednesday next.

Since the death of Felix Faure, it was never certain (says a Paris Correspondent) that the Czar would or would not visit the Exhibition, but I hear that there can be no hope entertained of seeing him here this year. The magnificent house of the late Comte de Chambrun, in the Rue Monsieur, was conditionally engaged by the Government to lodge him and his suite. It has the most extensive grounds of any Faubourg St. Germain residence.

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

CONFLICTING STORIES.

From the China papers of July 30.

Shanghai, July 20.

Governor Yuan Shi Kai of Shantung and Sheng Taotai are sending most conflicting messages about Peking. One message says that the foreigners have sought safety in bomb-proof caves. Other messages state that they are being protected.

THE GOVERNOR OF SHANTUNG'S MESSAGES.

Shanghai, July 21.

Governor Yuan Shi Kai, of Shantung, wires to the Consuls at Shanghai, saying that yesterday at ten o'clock in the morning he received a flying express, dated 18th July, from the Tsungli Yamun, bringing a cypher message from the American Minister which he had already sent on to Washington. Opinion here is that it is easy enough to obtain the code and manufacture a telegram for transmission after the Legations have been captured. It is believed that this is simply a subterfuge to force the Powers to negotiate with Li Hung Chang.

DEFEAT OF THE BOXERS.

SHANGHAI, July 21.

Fighting has taken place at Tsun Chuang, to the South of Tientsin, between the Boxers and a force in command of Commander May.

The Boxers were defeated with terrific loss, several thousands being slaughtered.

H. E. SHENG'S FORESIGHT.

SHANGHAI, July 13.

Some astonishment has been expressed at the report that has been current that H. E. Sheng Director of Railways, etc., etc., has been endeavouring to effect insurance on his property in Shanghai. It has been pointed out to him by one of our leading Consuls-General that if he knew trouble was imminent he should inform the Consuls at once so that they might adopt the necessary measures to avert it, whereas his reported action rather tended to foment trouble. We believe that H. E. explained that he was closing his cotton mills on the Point Road, and that he feared the operatives might make some trouble and this was what he was trying to provide for not that he had any apprehension of general trouble at Shanghai.

LETTER FROM SIR C. MACDONALD.

Mr. A. Haupt, of Messrs. Melchars and Co., has kindly supplied us with a copy of the letter from Sir Claude Macdonald to the English Consul (Mr W. R. Carles), Tientsin, dated from Peking, 20th June, 1900, and received in Tientsin on July 1, 1900:—

Dear Carles,—Yesterday at 4 p.m. all the Foreign representatives have got despatches from the Yamun stating that the Tientsin Viceroy had received a despatch from the doyen of the Consular body stating that if the Taku forts were not given up at 2 a.m. the following day, they should be taken. The despatch went on to say that as it was now clear to the Chinese Government that we wished to divide their country, they must ask us to clear out in 24 hours, after which time they could not protect us against the fury of the mob. This, I take it, is a polite way of saying that they are going to massacre us. I don't know whether the senior Consul sent such a despatch—but if he did, he has much to answer for. Every legation has been defended for weeks, but to-day it has been decided that all the women and children, numbering several hundres, are to come to this legation, the other legations to fall back on this when they cannot longer be held.

We wrote to the Yamen, that the whole affair was incomprehensible, that we as the representatives of our Government were advised as to acts of war, and such a step as that taken by the Consular body was quite impossible to us, and we asked for a meeting with Prince Ching and Prince Tuan. We received no reply to our note and Von Ketteler, the German Minister, insisting upon going to the Yamen with Cordes, his secretary, was shot down by the soldiers. Von Ketteler is supposed to have been killed on the spot. His body has not been found, though 50 marines went back to look. Cordes has been very dangerously wounded. I fully expect that shortly after four they will fire on us, when up goes the Union Jack, and we nail the old rag to the post. We are in absolute ignorance of where the relieving force is or whether there is such a thing. Please give bearer 100 dollars if he gets this through.—Yours sincerely,

(Signed.) CLAUDE MACDONALD.

TWO CONSERVATIVE GOVERNORS.

It is declared that Governors Yu Yin-lin (Hupeh) and Yu Lien-san (Hunan), who are both Viceroy Chang Chih-tung's subordinates and who are well-known Conservatives have decided to obey Prince Tuan's so-called Imperial decrees, which commenced on 20th June, and are thoroughly anti-foreign. Anti-missionary troubles have already begun in Hunan and Hupeh, and there are grave fears that Viceroy Chang will not be able to control his two Governors. We also learn that Yu Chang (Manchu), Governor of Honan has also decided to obey Prince Tuan's decrees.

CHINESE SERVANT BRINGS MESSAGE.

Shanghai, July 23.

A Chinaman, alleged to be a foreigner's servant, who arrived at Newchwang from Peking, stated that the Legation was destroyed and set on fire.

In trying to escape from the burning buildings most of the foreigners were massacred.

This story is strongly believed in Newchwang and also at Chefoo, from whence it is telegraphed.

THE POSITION AT KWANGCHAUWAN.

A private letter received by a resident from a friend in Kawanchauwan, dated July 31, states that things are relatively quiet in that district, although the Chinese are beginning to rouse themselves. Subscriptions are being privately raised among the Chinese for the purchase of arms and ammunition. The Chinese have until recently apparently been kept in ignorance of the Peking events, but they are now preparing for eventualities.

AMERICANS CONSIDER THE SITUATION.

The Committee of the American Association of China called a meeting of American residents at the Municpal Board Room on 13th July, whereat, under the chairmanship of the Rev. F. L. Hawks Pott, the present situation was discussed. Several speakers characterised the policy pursued by the American Government hitherto as 'humiliating,' and all agreed on the urgent necessity of strong measures being taken at once for the protection of American interests and American life in China. The text of a cablegram was finally agreed on, which is to be sent to the President and the highest authorities and also to the Associated Press, for general distribution over the United States. It is in the form of a strongly-worded appeal, representing the urgency of the situation, the paralysing effect of the present crisis on trade, and calling for decided and prompt action by America in the matter. Certain resolutions to the same effect, in an extended form, were also carried.

COMMANDER CRADDOCK AND THE JAP.

In the attack on the forts the cool courage of Commander Craddock of the Alacrity, who led, or was one of the leaders of the British landing party, was very noticeable. While the men were scurrying along under shell, he coolly tramped along the top of the embankment—a prominent cock-shy for every gunner and marksman in the fort. He and a little Jap scrambled up the scarp together, and the two gallant rivals simultaneously hoisted their colours, but as luck would have it the 'Jack' was tiny, the 'Rising Sun' large, and consequently the British flag was overshadowed.

A PLUCKY OFFICER.

One of the junior officers who has been very much in evidence during the last fortnight, is Lt. Keyes, of H. M. S. Fame. The sister-ship, the Whiting, was unlucky enough to get a shot in one of her boilers during the operations against the Taku forts, and has had to go off to Nagasaki for repairs, so the Fame has had to do the work of two. Mr. Keyes' first feat was the capture of the four Chinese torpedo-boat destroyers, up at the Taku dock; this he did single-handed, by which I mean, by the sole resource of his own ship. He managed it by surprise, and by a boarding party, much in the old cutting out style of the Napoleonic war. No loss of life.

He had previously made friends with the Taku pilots and had learned quickly from them the various marks of the fairway and the little vagaries of the Bar. The result was that he never waited for a pilot, but came skimming over the Bar at all times when it was possible. After the forts were taken he brought squads of 250 men ashore, until the British complement was finished, after which he gave the Russians some friendly help in the same way.

His last feat has been the opening up and pushing forward of river communication. The capture and blowing up of the old fort at Hsinch'eng by dynamite has already been referred to—the charge was so huge that it nearly blew the blowers off the planet—but since then he has advanced matters so much that there is water-transit from Taku to Chunliangch'eng, say 14 miles from Tientsin, and 5 miles inside of railhead.

THE 'ALGERINES.'

The brave Captain Lans of the Iltis has stated to Admiral Bruce that he would deem it an honour to fight along with and go anywhere with the British—an overt, but not undeserved compliment to Captain Stewart and his smart crew of Algerines. The officers of the French flagship D'Entrecasteaux also sent a very eulogistic letter to the gallant little ship referring in handsome terms to the way in which she was handled.

When she steamed down stream to get to closer range of the forts the men, chiefly Barfleurs, were packed on her decks like sardines; if a shell had dropped in, the execution would have been ghastly. It was feared at one time by shore critics that the Algerine's low freeboard, with the lowness of the water below the river bank, would render her unsuccessful in attack; the Iltis' guns were all higher up. Both ships made really grand practice, but the brave German got far the worse knocking about from this very excess of top-hamper. She was infinitely a better target than the other vessels for the Chinese gunners. Let me add that it is only difficulty of language which precludes giving little odds-and-ends about the Russian vessels. All the vessels fought well, and the rivalry was generous throughout.

HUKUANG TROOPS FOR THE NORTH.

A Wuchang dispatch of the 13th inst. reports that Hsi Liang (Manchu), Provincial Treasurer of Hunan, arrived at Wuchang on the 11th inst., en route for Peking to "rescue the Emperor." Hsi Liang brought 2,500 men with him and is still encamped outside Wuchang waiting for the Hupeh Governor (Yu Yin-lin) and his army of some 8,000 men to go North together. It is further stated that Hsi Liang had considerable difficulty in raising even such a small corps as 2,500 men in Hunan province, the desire of the people there being apparently bent on following Viceroy Liu K'un-yi, Governor Yu Yin-lin's also experiencing difficulty in Hupeh in filling up his corps of 8,000 men.

ADVENTUROUS TRAVELLERS.

Another small party of English military officers arrived in Shanghai on July 19, after an adventurous journey overland from Burmah, accompanied by a number of Sepoy followers. They are Surg. Major Manifold, Captains Davies and Ryder. They were six months on the journey and are now on their way to the front to take part in the operations in North China.

JAPANESE VALOUR.

Mr. F. Harris, of the Tongshan Mines, Mr. G. A Watkings, of Hongkong, and Mr. Griffith, of Shanhaikuan, were amongst the passengers and one of their representatives had a brief interview with them in their quarters at the Astor House. These gentlemen have had a lively time of it in Tientsin, following on their journey from Shanhaikuan via Peitaiho to that unfortunate port and were the unwilling witnesses of sights of the most distressing character. After accentuating what must be a universal feeling of regret that perfectly united action seems impossible, our informants spoke in terms of unmeasured praise of the valour of the Japanese, Mr. Harris remarking that they were the only really well-equipped forces in action.

CHINESE FOREIGN INSTRUCTORS.

The Chinese, he said in continuation, really fight very well and there is reason to believe that much of the execution they accomplished was brought about by the aid of foreigners acting under coercion and the fangs of Chinese torture. It was well known, he said, that several Russian military instructors were in the pay of the Chinese and at the time hostilities broke out no news could be heard of them. At any rate it is certain that they did not report themselves, and a party of bluejackets who had been out on reconnaissance duty returned to Tientsin and declared that they could plainly discern foreigners at the Chinese guns in the distance. One foreigner was shot on the Chinese side. A Russian also escaped from the Chinese Camp and reached the lines of the Allies with his hands bound behind him. He declared that the Russian instructors were compelled to work the guns and in the event of miss-fire were put to the torture.

LACK OF COHESION.

Tientsin City was in flames in many parts at the time they left and the troops on the Allied side lacked cohesion on account of international blockings. For instance a party of Americans returned to the Settlements with a number of wounded and actually did not know where to take them to. The Russians, he added, were particularly aggressive and assumed far more than they could ever hope to accomplish. As an example, Tongku railway station might be cited where the signboard depicting the name of the station has been removed and replaced with one bearing Russian characters, whilst the locomotives were all decorated with Muscovite names and legends. This assumption of authority can only be regarded as laughable when it is borne in mind that the Railway (or what is left of it) forms only a part of the security offered by the Chinese Government British bondholders. The Russians had undertaken to repair the line, but in five days only succeeded in putting about a quarter of a mile in order, notwithstanding the fact that there were great quantities of the necessary material right to hand. The explanation for this is to be found in the fact that the Russians as a body give themselves up to looting and indulge in other practices of an even worse description.

ATTACK ON THE RAILWAY DEPOT.

About nine days ago the Chinese with fixed bayonets rushed the railway depot and actually took possession of a number of the cars. A fierce fight ensued in the course of which the French contingent fled, leaving the defence to a small but resolute body of Sikhs. The latter charged at the point of the bayonet and succeeded in dislodging them just at the time that they were re-inforced by a body of Japanese who completed the rout of the Celestials. Four Indians and 22 Japanese lost their lives in the "battue" though the loss on the Chinese side ran well into the hundreds. Asked by our representative whether it could be possible that the representatives of a European nation could flee and leave the issue to be decided by Orientals as against Orientals, Messrs. Harris, Griffith and Watkins all were compelled to admit that it was so.

INTERNATIONAL JELOUSY.

Last Thursday Tientsin was very hardly pressed indeed and the Russians who had five or six thousand reserves and ten howitzers declined to send re-inforcements. This was supposed to be owing to the fact that Great Britain had financed 25,000 Japanese, and it was stated that the Russians had even threatened to withdraw their forces from the scene altogether. But happily the next day they took a more sensible view of the situation and aided the gallant work of the allies, which, as we now know, culminated in the capture of the City of Tientsin.

A BIG JOB.

In conclusion, our informants expressed the belief that notwithstanding the losses both in men and guns that the Chinese have sustained, the Allies were confronted with a task of Titanic proportions. The Chinese were heavily armed, with guns and rifles of the very latest pattern, and many months must of necessity elapse ere the region could assume anything approaching unto a condition of peace. Mr. Watkins added that in the magnificent charge by the Japaness cavalry before reported in *The China Gazette* over 400 Chinese were killed.

MURDER OF C. I. M. MISSIONARIES IN SHANSI.

Shanghai, July 25

Information has been received of the murder of Miss Whitburch and Miss Sarell of the Inland Mission, at Hsiao-I-hsien, in Shansi

LETTER FROM THE BRITISH MINISTER

Shanghai, July 23,

A letter from Sir Claude Macdonald, the British Minister, dated Peking, 6th July, has been received at Tientsin. He says that the bombardment is continuing and that the Legation can hold out for two weeks more. The casualties to date were 40 killed and 80 wounded.

BERLIN MISSION STATION PILLAGED.

Mr. A. Kollecker, Superintendent of the Berlin Mission, Canton, informs us that he received a telegram on 20th July that the Mission Station at Tshi-hin, on the northern border of the Kwangtung Province, had been pillaged by a mob of several hundreds of the people of the district. The telegram did not state that any of the Christians were persecuted or the amount of the damage.

EMPEROR'S BIRTHDAY.

Sunday, 22nd July, was the Emperor Kwang Hsu's birthday. The Chinese gun-boats were decked with flags, and salutes were fired from the ships and forts. The mandarins, civil and military, according to the usual custom, assembled and did obeisance to the Emperor's tablet. This is a mere ceremony, and its performance is of no significance, for it would suit equally well whoever happened to be on the Throne.

MORE OFFICIAL ASSURANCES ABOUT PEKING.

Two more copies of the Peking messages have been received here through the Acting Viceroy.—One by Chevalier Volpicelli, Italian Consul in Hongkong, and one by the Consul for Japan here. The messages are identical, and the translation is to the effect that "The Acting Viceroy respectfully informs the Consul that he has received reliable news from Peking, bearing the date of 18th July, saying that the Legations are now protected by the Chinese Government with all its strength, and that, with the exception of the German Minister unfortunately killed by disorderly people, all are safe."

SAFETY OF MANCHURIAN MISSIONARIES.

The Rev. G. H. Bondfield, of the British and Foreign Bible Society, kindly informs us that he received on July 18 a telegram from Vladivostock announcing the safe arrival there of all missionaries from Vshih-ho, Kirin, and Kuanchengtze.

MISSIONARIES IN SHANSI.

There is a rumour that some sixty missionaries Protestant and Roman Catholic, have been massacred in Taiyuanfu and its vicinity. Herein appears to be included the Shouyang Mission of Mr. T. W. Pigott, whose friends at home are reported to have telegraphed out, offering a reward of £5,000 for his safety. It must be understood that the report of the massacre is only an unconfirmed Chinese rumour.

THE TARTAR GENERAL

of Heilungchiang or Northern Manchuria, Shou Shan, whose troops have attacked and bombarded Blagovestchensk on the Russian side of the Amur river, thereby carrying the war into the enemy's territory, is of Manchu descent. He was prefect of Ka'ai fengfu, provincial capital of Honan, about ten years ago but on returning to Peking after the expiration of his term he was appointed to a past in the Peking Field Force and was in 1895 transferred to Tsi-tsihar, the capital of Heilungchiang province. Previous to this in 1893, General Nieh Sz-ch'eng—who is reported to have been mortally wounded on the 9th instant in a battle with Tung Fu-hsiang's Boxers—had been on a tour inspection through Corea and a portion of Siberia, and reported what he had seen to the Heilungchiang Government, being the nearest to the Russian and Corean territories. The report appeared to be wanting in certain details. And to this end Shou Shan was appointed to lead an expedition into Siberia to procure more information. Shou Shan took with him a large staff of officers, graduates of the Tientsin Military Academy, as well as several surveyors and topographers. The expedition lasted nearly eight months and Shou Shan's work was so much appreciated that he received rapid promotion, until at last in 1898, he was appointed Tartar General of Heilungchiang, which place he still holds. The attack on Blagovestchensk is apparently a result of his travels in Siberia five years ago.

THE MASSACRE OF R. C. MISSIONARIES IN HUNAN.

NARRATIVE BY A SURVIVOR.

Hongkong, July 28.

On Wednesday, we announced the arrival in the Colony of Rev. Father Sette, a Roman Catholic missionary, from Southern Hunan, who reported massacre of the Bishop of Diocese, Mons. Antonio Fantosoli, three Fathers and some native Christians, and the total destruction of the Mission property in the district. By the kind services of the Pro-Vicar Apostolic, Rev. P. de Maria, we are able to give some particulars of the persecution of the ministry of the Franciscan Mission in Hunan, as related by Rev. Father Sette, who was informed of the occurrences by native converts who aided him to escape. The persecution began on the 4th July in the Christianity of Hen-cian-fu. The Rev. Father Director of the Christianity had just time to fly from the Mission station when the Boxers arrived and immediately commenced their vandalism. The churches, the Procuration and all the houses of Christians in the district were set on fire and utterly destroyed. Having completed this nefarious work at Hen cian-fu, the rioters proceeded to Huan-sa-van and renewed their work of destruction. Some of the priests fled to the neighbouring village of Pei-scien. The Rev. Father Querino Fiering h, from Belgium, was wounded, and died two days later. Rev. Father Cesidio Giacomantonio was killed and his body burned by the murderers. His Lordship the Bishop was absent from the Procuration at the time on a visit to Leiyan. The Boxers followed in search Christianof the Bishop, but some of the villagers gave warning of the occurrences at Hen-cian-fu and approach of the murderers, and the Rev. Father Director Guiseppa Gambaro and Bishop Antonio Fantosoli ran to the river and got on board a boat to return to Huan-sa-van. On reaching Hencian-fu they were met by the howling mob of rioters who surrounded and massacred them in cold blood. The bodies were hacked to pieces and then burnt, their very bones being burned to ashes, which were scattered in the air. Two Chinese priests were also killed in other Christianities, and every house in the vicarage was destroyed.

Rev. Fathers Basilio Radoni, Dalmasa Geremia Pedroni, Micheli Intitta and Bonaventure de Solmona sought refuge in the mountains between Hencian-fu and Chiasu, and up to 9th July Father Sette had information from the native converts that they had managed to elude capture by the Boxers.

Father Sette, after hiding for three days in the hills, was sought out by some Christians, who carried him in a closed bamboo bier to the river side, where for three more days he lay hidden amongst a cargo of coals in a Christian native's boat, eventually making his escape to Kwangtung after many exciting adventures.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yestarday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	10
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhedi and Dongri	1	1	32
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	8	3	74
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	0	1	28
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	1	82
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	27
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	21
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	9
Hospitals	—	0	34
Total	9	6	303
Total plague deaths to date,	78,902	64,795	
Same date last year	5	14	84
Cholera	195	91	

MILITARY NEWS.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL More-Molyneux, Commanding Bundelkhand district, proceeds to Simla on 60 days' privilege leave from the 13th instant; Lieutenant-Colonel Currie, Staffordshire Regiment, will command the district during his absence.

Major Short, 24th Field Battery, Peshawar, has been appointed to command D. Battery, R. H. A. Umballa.

Lieutenant-Colonel Torrie, commanding 22nd Madras Infantry, proceeds home on six months, leave on medical certificate.

Major Savile on promotion from the 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, in South Africa, has been posted to the 1st Battalion at Wellington, but will continue to serve in South Africa until further orders.

Quartermaster-Sergeant W. Carter, 1st Battalion, Royal Fusiliers, has been promoted to the Quartermastership of that Battalion.

It is notified that officers belonging to British Units proceeding with the China Expeditionary Force will cease to be subscribers to the Queen's Military Widows' Fund, or to participate in the benefits of the Fund, from the date of their being placed on Imperial pay. Officers of the British Service who continue to draw Indian pay and allowances whilst serving with the China Expeditionary Force may continue to subscribe to the Fund.

NOTES FROM BROACH.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Broach, says:—From 9 o'clock last (Sunday) night, rain fell slightly till 4 o'clock on Monday morning. It rained very heavily about noon, and the streets were flooded up to the Meat Market. The water reached up to the ottas of several of the shops. The rain stopped about 1 o'clock; and the water began to subside. The flood water is still in the bazar. No damage has been done. About seven inches of rain fell. About 7 o'clock on Sunday night, the water of the Nerbudda began to rise, and the next morning the flood was in great force. The water has risen fifteen to seventeen feet higher than usual. It has penetrated to the gates of the city wall. Cows, goats, and cattle have been dragged in by the flood. The waters of the flood are still rising.

THE total number of deaths registered in Urban Calcutta during the week ending the 4th of Aug., was 301, against 305 and 281 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 14. There were ten deaths from cholera, against 13 and 29 in the two preceding weeks; the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by two. There were 21 deaths from plague, against 30 and 32 in the two preceding weeks. There were nine deaths from small-pox during the week, against nine in the previous week. There were three deaths from tetanus, against two in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 74 and 28 respectively, against 90 and 33 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 33·6 per mille per annum against 26·7, the mean of the last five years.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s s Castleventry (1,915 tons, Captain C H Laing, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

The B I S N Co's s s Kangra, 1478 tons, Captain J T Hirst, cleared yesterday for Rangoon in ballast.

The B I S N Co's s s Byculla, 1,095 tons, Captain R B Kedslie, will sail today, for Rangoon in ballast.

The s s Baron Fairlie, 2,324 tons, Captain E Wisnor, arrived in harbour to-day from Rangoon, 30th July, with a cargo of rice.

THE B I S N Co's s s Chilka, 1,477 tons, Captain A G Tipper, arrived in harbour to-day from Moulmein, with a cargo of timber.

The s s Venus, 2,312 tons, Captain D B Marshall, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 1st August, with a cargo of coal.

The B I S N Co's s s Pemba, 986 tons, Captain P H Martyr, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passenger:—Mr. P H White, Mr L Hadfizulla, Mr Salley, Mr S M Cordeiro, Mrs Rice and daughter, Mr Mahomed Cazam, Mr Abdoola, Mr. Syed Ali, Mr. Abdulla and 30 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—AUGUST 15.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date. Agent.
Tenasserim			Greet	Receiving Hulk
Abyssinia			Greet	Wet Basin Turret-ship
Plassy			Wet Basin	Torpedo Catcher
Investigator			Heming	Dry Dock R I M S
Narcoury			Mills	Do. R I M S
H Bolckow	629	Baker		B & P S N Co
Byculla	1095	Kedsley		M M & Co
Ilenface	372	Maloney		V Ebram & Co
Clan Monroe	3721	Melberson		F M & Co
Kangra	1478	Hirst		M M & Co
St Ninian	1938	Ramsay		M M & Co
Kohinoor	1935	Corran		T M & Co
Okhia	3435	McDiarmid		M M & Co
Baron Fairlie	2324	Wisnor		M M & Co
Chilka	1477	Tipper		M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—AUGUST 15.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
B	Valetta	2918	Tillard	London	25-8	P & O S N Co
C	Clan Forbes	1543	Ody		13-8	F M & Co
E	Oriental	3085	Jephson	Aden	18-8	P & O Co
F	Mikado	2936	Ward	Hull		F M & Co
G	Hoseinee	993	Hughes			B & P S N Co
H	& J Grosvenor	516	Brebner	Mauritius		H S Sidick
K	Crescent	904	Galley	Calcutta		H C Joosub
L	Mahanadi	547	Budroo	Repairing		Shepd & Co
	Bahadur	829	Ahmed			Do
M	Zaida	2883		Repairing		M M & Co
N	Canara	1115	Stebbing	Zanzibar	18-8	M M & Co
P	Magdala	3340	Greet			Turret ship

HARBOUR WALL.

Sabermati	524	Fakeera	Bhownsgar	14-8	Shepd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Ashruf	2202	McAllister	China		H C Joosub
4	Bisagno	1509	Maganzini	China	17-8	F Baldovino
5	Stanley Hall	2660	Browne	Karachi		B & P S N Co
9	C of Edinburgh	1060	Slater	Singapore		F Forbes & Co
10	Hochheimer	1810	Saustedt	Karachi	18-8	Glade & Co
11	El Guiser	639	Ahmed	Repairing		W & A G & Co
12	Dido	2127	Pickering	Rangoon	18-8	M M & Co
15	Pemba	986	Martyr	Persian Gulf		M M & Co
16	London Bridge	1935	Chiners	London	30-8	K N & Co

Probable date of departure.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
15	Baron Fairlie s	Wisnor	Rangoon, July 30
	Chilka s	Tipper	Moulmein
	Venus s	Marshall	Calcutta, Aug 1

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	R Rubattino s	Saporiti	Genoa, &c
	Clyde s	Volentine	Shanghai, &c
	Kangra s	Hirst	Rangoon

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Pemba, Martyr for Persian Gulf
Steamer Byculla, Kedsie for Rangoon
Steamer Castleventry, Laing for Calcutta

The steamr Hochelmer, entered for loading yesterday for Antwerp via Karachi

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 15.

FROM GLASGOW.

Stanley Hall s—5 cases whisky, D Cowasjee
Clan Chishalm s—35 cases whisky, H J Rustomjee and Co

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Ttanley Hall s—25 cases liqueurs, and 6 cases cosmics, H J Rustomjee and Co; 70 cases slates, K Khanbhoy

FROM LONDON.

Egypt s—2 puncheons rum, H J Rustomjee and Co; 15 cases stillwine, Samuel Fitze and Co
Sobroon s—2 cases photo goods D M Dukle and Co
Oriental s—62 cases provision, B Nuzerally; 47 cases provision D Cowasjee; 12 cases photo materials, Babajee Sakharam and Co; 19 cases oilmenstores &c, Essoofally Russooljee

FROM NEW YORK.

Brookside s—31 cases clocks Essoofally Heptoola; 40 cases lampeare, A Abdool Guffoor and Co, 20 cases clocks M Kamalsey and Co.
Stanley Hall s—15 bones clocks E H

WRITERS AND READERS.

Dr. Horton has just finished a study of what may be called the religious aspect of Tennyson. The subject has long engaged him, and he has preached on it more than once. His book will appear during the autumn in Mr. Dent's recently-started Saintly Lives Series.

Mr. A. B. Mitford, who was for some time a member of our Legation at Peking, has made a book of a series of diaries which he kept. This volume Messrs. Macmillan are about to publish, under the title, An Attache at Peking. It is apart from present events in China, but indirectly it throws light upon them. It deals with the information of one who heard from the inside, of Peking politics and personalities. The last point is perhaps the one on which we have least knowledge here in the West.

Lady Loch has written a short preface for the book by her husband, which Mr. Murray is just re-issuing. The volume refers, of course, to Lord Loch's experiences in China with the second Elgin mission. Says Lady Loch: — I believe there is nothing in the book he did not feel to be perfectly accurate, and that he did not wish to change any part of it. I am glad, therefore, this account of very stirring events should be reproduced at a moment when the thoughts of a new generation are turned towards a people whom Henry Loch believed capable of great things if wisely governed.

At the end of the month Mr. Grant Richards will publish a volume by the Hon. Mrs. Anstruther, wife of the Liberal Unionist Whip. The book, which has the title, The Influence of Mars is best described by Mrs. Anstruther: —

In the following sketches I have tried to tell of certain common people here at home on whom when War the Purifier came amongst us, his deepest shadow fell. And I have tried to tell how, to those who watched, these same common men and women seemed to become uncommon, because of their great silent courage, because of the mystery of suffering and of darkness through which they passed.

English literary news sometimes comes to us first via America, the result of the double publication, there and here, of all the leading books. Thus an American paper states that Mr. Kipling has, on and off, been engaged upon his new story, Kim of the Rishti, for eight years. It is the story of a Lama priest and his young disciple, "little friend of another world." We also learn that Mr Kiping has recently revised The Light that Failed, Under the Deodars, Soldiers Three, Plain Tales, and Life's Handicap, for a library edition which is to appear in America. The new matter will be copyright there.

If the new diaries of Marie Bashkirtseff come up to a "foreword" about them which has been sent to us, they should be most interesting reading. It is said that they were hidden away by a relative, who probably thought that the writer had made stir enough in the world for all the years she lived. Their note is the same as that in the diaries which Miss Mathilde Blind edited, only it becomes more acute since here there is record of Marie Bashkirtseff's last year of life. Then we are promised, by way of postscript, a romantic correspondence, anonymous on her part, that would appear to have taken place between Miss Bashkirtseff and Guy de Maupassant.

The British Museum contains many books, but not one—in English at all events—on the laws of Afghanistan. The assumption is that no such book exists, and thus a volume now appearing touches new ground. It is a monograph by the Munshi Sultan Mohammad Khan on the constitution and laws of Afghanistan. At Cambridge, where he is studying, as at the British Museum, he found volumes enough about the history of Afghanistan, its wars, or travel in it. But for an accout of its laws he has had to rely upon his own knowledge, and the reason is evident—Afghanistan is only arriving at law. Mr. Murray will publish the book, which is dedicated to the Ameer.

The book with which the Contemporary Science Series was begun is being revised for a new edition. The work is, of course, that by Professor Patrick Geddes and Professor Thomson on The Evolution of Sex. Within recent years opinion in regard to biology has undergone considerable changes. These are noted, in particular the modification in Weisman' position. Advances in the study of criminology have similarly made necessary a fresh edition of Mr. Havelock Ellis's book on The Criminal. To this volume of the Contemporary Science Series a gret deal of new material has been added. There are also fifty new illustrations.

We are in the season when holiday-makers turn northward to the fiords and fresh air of Norway. In that relationship Mr Water Scott has ready a shilling edition of the guide to the land of the Vikings which Mr. Jangnson has written. When Gladstone visited Norway in 1885 he addressed to the pilot of the ship on which he was a passenger a letter full of praise of the country. One or two sentences may be recalled:—Were it not for the unruly North Sea between, I believe we should all come and invade you as your forefathers visited us a thousand years ago, and happily left a good number of themselves behind to put their blood into our veins. I do not know whether in any foreign land I ever felt so much at home as in Norway, and what touched and pleased me most of all was the universal kindness of the people.

Mr. J. A. Nicklin, a distinguished Cambridge man has just edited Scostts Old Mortality for the Cambridge University Press School Series. He reminds us that Old Mortality was suggested by a Dumfries supervisor who called on Scott in Edinburgh, in May 1816, and in the course of conversation remarked aporpos of a beautiful portrait of Claverhouse in Scot's library, "Might he not be made the hero of a national romance as interesting as anything about either Wallace or Prince Charlie?" Mr. Nicklin notes, as characteristic of Scott, that it is only the tragical characters who meet with a tragic fate. The Poundtexts and Headriggs are made to be laughed at not pitied. Such an arrangement, he adds in his thought, ful little introduction is at variance with latter fiction writers who hold to the stern realism of life.

Mr. Anthony Hope has another novel written besides Quisante.—Mr. Stanley Weyman has also recently finished a story, and Henry Seton Merriman is engaged upon the closing chapters of one.—Mr. Tighe Hopkins has just coming out with Messrs. Hurs and Blackett a volume of stories entitled The Silent Gate: a Voyage into Prison. Mr. Hopkins has made a study of prison life in various countries. These stories deal with English prison life at the present day.—The Worldlings is a novel by Mr. Leonard Merrick, which Mr. Murray will publish in September. The chief character is a good man who has bad qualities—really two characters in one personality.—On last day of the month Mr. Grant Richards will have ready Mr. E. W. Horaung's new novel, The Belle of Toorak. It is an Australian story.

There is little prospect of Mr. Morley's life of Gladstone being ready before next autumn, at the earliest.—The chronicles of a cricketing family, The Walkers of Southgate, form a book so entitled which Messrs. Methuen are to publish. The writer is Mr. W. A. Bettesworth.—Mr. Alexie Krausse has a new book on the Far Eastern Question almost ready for publication. His China in Decay is at present going into a third edition.—Dr. Vivian Poore is publishing with Mr. Murray A Treatise on Medical Jurisprudence. It is based on the lectures which he has delivered at University College within recent years.—Professor Chrysta's Introduction to Algebra is being translated into Japanese. —The capitals dealt with in Glimpses of Three Nations, the next volume to appear in the collected edtion of Mr. G. W. Steevens's works, are London, Paris, and Berlin.

Why is Mr. Augustine Birrell like Lord Macaulay? This is not a conundrum, but a question prompted by the description of Mr. Birrell by the headmaster of the Blackheath School for the Sons of Missionaries as a modern Macaulay. Both, it is true, are or were members of Parliament, both have contributed to our literature, both are or were Liberals, and enthusiasm for Disestablishment is also a common possession. Most of these things are true also of Mr. Gladstone and of Mr. John Morley. Yet the headmaster of the Blackheath School for the Sons of Missionaries would hardly, one supposes, call either of these a modern Macaulay. This comparison is surely inept. As well might Charles Lamb be bracketed with Gibbon, or any literary light-weight with any other literary heavy-weight. There might be excuse for pointing out some similarities between Lamb and Mr. Birrell, but between Macaulay, the complete exponent of machine-made English, and Mr. Birrell, with his genial whimsies and irresponsible somersaults are not the differences too wide and deep to need emphasis. The headmaster was doubtless led away by the occasion. Mr. Birrell's "ObiterDicta" was one of his prize volumes, and so, no doubt, was Macaulay's Lays, perhaps the Essays, and as Macaulay's books and Mr. Birrell's looked much alike in red and gilt, with mottled edges, the headmaster was moved to his Gilbertian jest.

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NO HOUSEHOLD OR TRAVELLERS' BAG SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

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The effect of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' upon any DISORDERED, SLEEPLESS and FEVERISH condition is SIMPLY MARVELLOUS. It is, in fact, NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, and an UNSURPASSED ONE.
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Gives Appetite, Tones Up the Nerves.

When the blood is bad everything is bad. There is loss of appetite, great depression, the nerves are weak, no energy, the face is pale, and there is loss in flesh. Mrs. Annie Power, of Spring Hill, Brisbane, Queensland, sends us her photograph and says:

"I have suffered greatly from loss of appetite, great weakness of the nerves, thin blood, and from the trying climate of this part of the country, especially during the summer. I have used

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

with perfect satisfaction for these troubles. Other members of my family have taken it and many of my friends. I believe it to be the best family medicine there is in the world."
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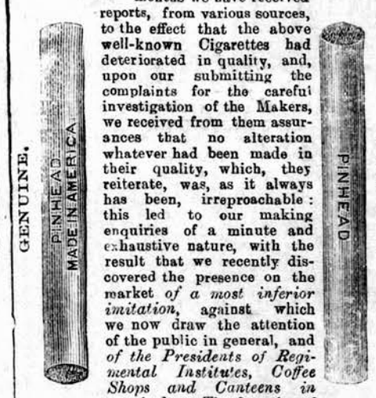
DURING the past few months we have received reports, from various sources, to the effect that the above well-known Cigarettes had deteriorated in quality, and, upon our submitting the complaints for the careful investigation of the Makers, we received from them assurances that no alteration whatever had been made in their quality, which, they reiterate, was, as it always has been, irreproachable: this led to our making enquiries of a minute and exhaustive nature, with the result that we recently discovered the presence on the market *of a most inferior imitation*, against which we now draw the attention of the public in general, and *of the Presidents of Regimental Institutes, Coffee Shops and Canteens in particular*. The detection of the spurious goods is simple,



as each genuine Cigarette bears the words—"PINHEAD, MADE IN AMERICA," while on the fraudulent cigarettes is printed "PINHEAD" only, as per the above sketches.
While requesting consumers to protect themselves, by observing the above, we would warn all Importers and Shopkeepers that we shall institute legal proceedings against any person or persons found stocking or selling the fraudulent article.

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ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
WELL-KNOWN AS "A superior preparation that may always be relied on."
Estd. since 1829.
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Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, and all Impurities of the Blood.
A Restorative after attacks of FEVER, CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, &c.
IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—Lancet.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—Medical Review.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequels of a mercurial course."—Sir R. Martin.
The late Lord Clyde said—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
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"It is in the strictest sense a tonic, with this invaluable attribute—that it is applicable to a state of the system so sunken and so irritable, as renders other substances of the tonic class unavailable and injurious."—Mr. Travers, F.R.S.
"In consequence of much Debility, &c., subsequent to Cholera, I have freely used it myself with great benefit and success."—Joseph Poett.
It is asserted on good authority that by taking a little daily the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.
CAUTION.—Beware of Imitations and Substitutes.
N.B.—To avoid impositions, the public are respectfully requested to notice the Name and Trade Mark W which appear on each genuine bottle.
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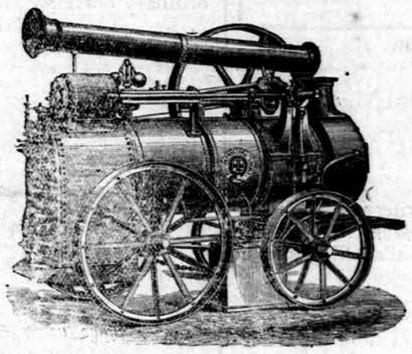

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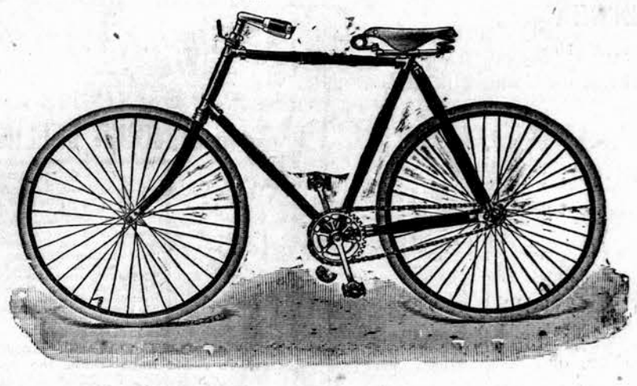

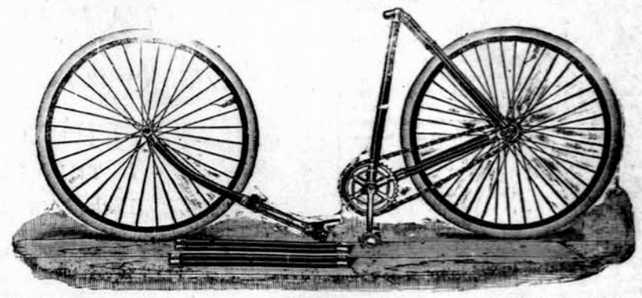

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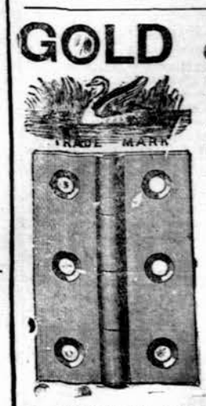

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